

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Economic Research Service
United States Department of Agriculture

May 1994

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for
Enhancing Seafood Safety

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1994 Planting Intentions . . . New Seafood Safety Rules . . . Seed Exports . . . & Integrated Pest Management

Planted Acreage Up In 1994

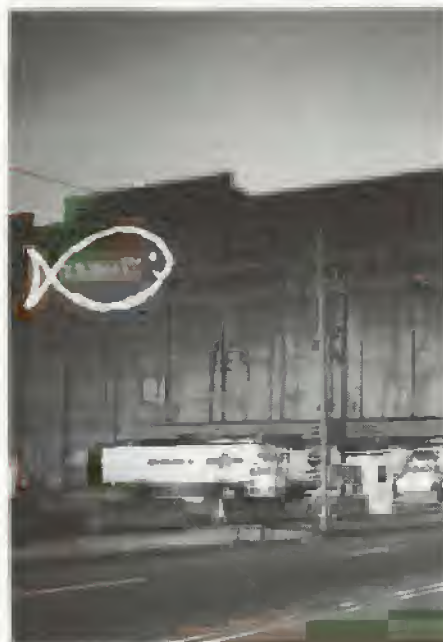
Farmers across the U.S. intend to increase planted acreage of most major field crops in 1994, according to USDA's *Prospective Plantings* report released March 31. Total grain and oilseed area is indicated up about 6 million acres from last year's planted area—to 259.8 million acres. Prospective corn planted area is up 7 percent to 78.6 million acres, in response to a lower ARP and higher prices. Intended soybean area is reported up 3 percent to 61.1 million acres. U.S. cotton and rice producers report increases of 3 and 13 percent in their 1994 acreage—a response to high prices and strong domestic and export demand.

Wheat is the only major field crop expected to show lower planted acreage in 1994—down about 1 percent from last year to 71.5 million acres. Acreage for both winter and spring wheat (excluding durum) is expected to be down slightly.

U.S. producers are also expected to expand acreage of several specialty crops in 1994. Higher prices and larger expected exports to Mexico are behind a 4-percent increase for dry bean acreage in 1994. Expansion of sugarbeet production and steady-to-rising prices have lifted sugarbeet value above sugarcane in recent years, and sugarbeet acreage in 1994 is expected to be the largest since 1976.

Seeds of Trade

For the first time in over two decades, U.S. seed exports are expected to show an annual decline when the 1993/94 marketing year ends in June. Behind this year's drop in seed exports are major changes in agricultural policy and production in the 1990's by two top importers—the European Union (EU) and Saudi Arabia. Changes in EU commodity support prices for soybeans and cuts in Saudi Arabia's wheat subsidies have contracted the markets for these two major U.S. seed exports.



Growth in U.S. exports of planting seed—mostly field crop, vegetable, and grass seed—has been especially rapid during the last decade, with foreign sales of U.S. seed rising from \$323.2 million to \$690.8 million between marketing years 1983 and 1992. For 1994/95, U.S. seed exports will likely resume their steady increase, as seed demand in other parts of the world offsets the impacts of policies in Europe and Saudi Arabia.

Bigger Role for FCS?

With agriculture no longer the dominant industry in rural areas, the Farm Credit System (FCS) is seeking to expand its lending authority. FCS authority currently includes lending to primary agricultural producers and cooperatives, farm-related businesses, buyers of moderate-priced homes in rural communities, export customers, and certain rural utilities. FCS would like to broaden its authority in serving these markets, and to expand into financing rural nonfarm enterprises.

New Rules for Seafood Safety

A nationally mandated seafood safety system recently announced by the Food

and Drug Administration (FDA) is designed to strengthen safety standards as well as to enhance consumer confidence in seafood products. U.S. seafood consumption has fallen in recent years, due partly to declining relative prices for poultry and red meat, but also because of safety concerns.

To address safety concerns, the FDA is proposing to use a Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point system (HACCP) to bolster its seafood safety program. HACCP—a system of safety controls that focuses on prevention of product contamination at strategic points in the production and marketing process—would be added to FDA's current inspection regimen. The FDA published its seafood safety proposal in the *Federal Register* on January 28; the public comment period will run through May 31.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade supports the HACCP system, as many countries move toward HACCP-based standards for domestic and imported seafood. For the U.S.—the world's largest seafood exporter—implementation of HACCP would help keep domestic products competitive on the world market.

Smarter Pest Control

Over half the nation's fruit, vegetable, and major field crop producers are applying some level of integrated pest management (IPM), according to USDA's first comprehensive national study of pest control methods. The new study, based on several ongoing surveys that began in 1991, measures the extent of IPM adoption for over 50 U.S. crops. The IPM approach includes biological and other nonchemical pest control strategies as well as a more efficient use of pesticides through pest monitoring. The new USDA study indicates that pest monitoring for all crops, and crop rotation for corn, are among the most widely practiced IPM strategies, and the use of beneficial insects is among the least widely practiced.

Agricultural Economy



Field Crops Overview

Domestic Outlook—1994 Planting Intentions

U.S. farmers intend to plant 7 percent more corn, 3 percent more soybeans, and 3 percent more cotton in 1994 than last year, according to USDA's March 1994 Prospective Plantings report. Total food grain, feed grain, and oilseed prospective area is expected to rise 6 million acres, to 259.8 million.

Released March 31, the Prospective Plantings report is USDA's first survey-based indication of farmers' acreage intentions for 1994 spring-planted crops, and revises earlier estimates of 1994 winter wheat plantings. The report reflects producers' intentions as of the first 2 weeks in March, and is based on a survey of 70,000 operators. USDA is releasing the first official production and consumption projections for U.S. and global 1994/95 crops on May 10.

U.S. corn area is expected up 7 percent in 1994, but still below earlier expectations. Higher prices this year, and a 0-percent ARP compared with 10 percent in 1993, are behind the expanded area. In the Corn Belt, corn plantings are expected up more than 9 percent, with smaller increases in the Southern Plains and Southeast. Futures prices for new-crop soybeans and corn in February and early March were critical in influencing the planting intentions reported by many producers. While total prospective corn planted area is up substantially from last year—to 78.6 million acres—only in Nebraska is acreage expected to reach a record.

Corn planting in the U.S. generally precedes soybean planting, making soybeans a fallback crop for would-be corn producers who find fields too wet to

plant early in the season. Field conditions during April—when nearly 40 percent of the corn crop is usually planted—were favorable for corn planting.

Soybean planted area is expected to rise 3 percent in 1994, in response to the current season's higher prices. After four consecutive years of season-average prices in the range of \$5.56-\$5.74 per bushel, the 1993/94 season-average price is expected to rise to \$6.40-\$6.50.

Stagnant prices had locked soybean planted area in the range of 59.1 to 59.4 million acres for the 1991-93 crops. Higher soybean prices this year are likely to push 1994 plantings to 61.1 million acres. Prior to the release of the Prospective Plantings report, most analysts expected 1994 soybean acreage to be around 60 million acres, based on

Midwest Corn and Soybean Acreage To Rebound

| | Corn planted area | | | Change | |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|---------------|---------|
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 |
| | ----- Million acres ----- | | | -- Percent -- | |
| Iowa | 13.20 | 12.00 | 13.10 | -9 | 9 |
| Illinois | 11.20 | 10.50 | 11.50 | -6 | 10 |
| Nebraska | 8.30 | 8.00 | 8.40 | -4 | 5 |
| Minnesota | 7.20 | 6.30 | 6.80 | -13 | 8 |
| South Dakota | 3.80 | 3.35 | 3.70 | -12 | 10 |
| Wisconsin | 3.90 | 3.40 | 3.60 | -13 | 6 |
| Missouri | 2.50 | 2.20 | 2.50 | -12 | 14 |
| Kansas | 1.85 | 2.00 | 2.15 | 8 | 8 |
| North Dakota | 1.00 | 0.78 | 0.90 | -22 | 15 |
| All states | 79.34 | 73.32 | 78.63 | -8 | 7 |

| | Soybean planted area | | | Change | |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|---------------|---------|
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 |
| | ----- Million acres ----- | | | -- Percent -- | |
| Illinois | 9.50 | 9.10 | 9.40 | -4 | 3 |
| Iowa | 8.15 | 8.50 | 8.90 | 4 | 5 |
| Minnesota | 5.50 | 5.40 | 5.60 | -2 | 4 |
| Missouri | 4.30 | 4.20 | 4.20 | -2 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 2.50 | 2.60 | 2.70 | 4 | 4 |
| South Dakota | 2.30 | 1.80 | 2.25 | -22 | 25 |
| Kansas | 1.90 | 1.95 | 2.00 | 3 | 3 |
| Wisconsin | 0.75 | 0.61 | 0.72 | -19 | 18 |
| North Dakota | 0.70 | 0.60 | 0.68 | -14 | 13 |
| All states | 59.13 | 59.36 | 61.12 | 4 | 3 |

Source: 1994 Prospective Plantings, USDA.

relatively high corn prices and a large expected increase in corn acreage.

In the Corn Belt, soybean area is expected to total 31.7 million acres, the largest since 1982. Plantings in the Lake States are expected to be a record 7.8 million acres. Record plantings are projected for Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. However, soybean acreage in the South is expected to be 12.3 million acres in 1994, down from 12.4 million last year.

The regional distribution of acreage has significant implications for national average yields. Record yields have been set in recent years as soybean acreage has re-concentrated in the higher yielding areas, principally the Corn Belt, and away from the lower yielding South. Indications are that this trend will continue in 1994 as area planted in the South slips below 11 percent of total soybean planted area, down from a previous 5-year average of 15 percent.

Soybean plantings in the U.S. usually begin about the first of May and are typically half complete by the end of the month.

Total U.S. wheat acreage is expected down slightly in 1994, and area for the two larger categories of wheat (winter and spring, excluding durum) is expected to fall. Higher prices for competing crops, and slightly lower average wheat prices, are playing a role in lowering total wheat acreage 1 percent, to 71.5 million acres. A 0-percent ARP is in effect for 1994, unchanged from a year ago.

Winter wheat area for 1994—which was seeded last fall and will be harvested this spring—is expected to total 50.8 million acres, nearly 2 percent below a year earlier. Significant declines are expected in Illinois and Missouri due to unfavorable weather last fall. In Montana, a sharp drop in winter wheat acreage is more than offset by increases in plantings of other classes of wheat. Winter wheat acreage in Kansas and Oklahoma is up 1 percent.

U.S. Field Crops—Market Outlook at a Glance

| | Area | | Yield | Output | Total supply | Domestic use | Exports | Ending stocks | Farm price |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|-------|--------|--------------|-------------------------|---------|---------------|------------|
| | Planted | Harvested | | | | | | | |
| | — Mil. acres — | Bu/acre | | | | Mil. bu | | | \$/bu |
| Wheat | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992/93 | 72.3 | 62.4 | 39.4 | 2,459 | 3,001 | 1,118 | 1,354 | 529 | 3.24 |
| 1993/94 | 72.2 | 62.6 | 38.3 | 2,402 | 3,026 | 1,237 | 1,225 | 564 | 3.15-3.25 |
| Corn | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992/93 | 79.3 | 72.2 | 131.4 | 9,482 | 10,589 | 6,813 | 1,663 | 2,113 | 2.07 |
| 1993/94 | 79.3 | 63.0 | 100.7 | 6,344 | 8,477 | 6,400 | 1,250 | 827 | 2.50-2.60 |
| Sorghum | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992/93 | 13.9 | 12.2 | 72.6 | 884 | 937 | 478 | 277 | 175 | 1.89 |
| 1993/94 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 59.9 | 568 | 743 | 475 | 175 | 85 | 2.35-2.45 |
| Barley | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992/93 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 62.5 | 458 | 598 | 366 | 80 | 151 | 2.04 |
| 1993/94 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 58.9 | 400 | 606 | 420 | 65 | 121 | 1.95-2.00 |
| Oats | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992/93 | 8.0 | 4.5 | 65.6 | 295 | 477 | 358 | 6 | 115 | 1.32 |
| 1993/94 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 54.4 | 206 | 419 | 305 | 4 | 110 | 1.35-1.40 |
| Soybeans | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992/93 | 59.1 | 58.2 | 37.6 | 2,188 | 2,468 | 1,406 | 770 | 292 | 5.56 |
| 1993/94 | 59.4 | 56.4 | 32.0 | 1,808 | 2,106 | 1,356 | 590 | 160 | 8.40-8.50 |
| | | Lb./acre | | | | Mil. cwt (rough equiv.) | | | \$/cwt |
| Rice | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992/93 | 3.18 | 3.13 | 5,736 | 179.7 | 213.2 | 96.7 | 77.0 | 39.4 | 5.89 |
| 1993/94 | 2.92 | 2.83 | 5,510 | 156.1 | 202.6 | 98.6 | 81.0 | 23.0 | 8.25-8.75 |
| | | Lb./acre | | | | Mil. bales | | | ¢/lb |
| Cotton | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992/93 | 13.2 | 11.1 | 699 | 16.2 | 19.9 | 10.3 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 54.90 |
| 1993/94 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 607 | 16.2 | 20.8 | 10.2 | 6.7 | 4.0 | 58.50* |

Based on April 12, 1994 World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates; U.S. marketing years for exports

*Weighted-average price for August 1-April 1; not a season average.

See table 17 for complete definition of terms.

Producers of *spring wheat* (other than durum) indicate plantings of 18.1 million acres in 1994, 1 percent below a year ago. Declines in spring wheat in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota were offset by larger plantings in Montana, leaving total expected area in the Northern Plains unchanged.

Durum wheat acreage is expected to be 2.6 million acres in 1994, up 18 percent from last year. Tight supplies, low stocks, and relatively high prices for durum compared with other classes of wheat this year are behind the higher durum acreage. North Dakota, which accounts for over 80 percent of durum acreage, is expected to plant 11 percent more

area to durum this year. Durum ending stocks in 1993/94 are expected to total 17 million bushels, the lowest in two decades.

Cotton acreage is expected up 3 percent overall this year, and two mid-size producers—Georgia and North Carolina—are showing their highest levels in the last four decades. High cotton prices and strong domestic and export demand are expected to offset the effects of this year's higher ARP and push up cotton area to 13.8 million acres in 1994. Total cotton use this season (mill use plus exports) is expected to reach 16.9 million bales—the highest since 1926. Faster U.S. and world economic growth, lower

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foreign output, and greater world trade account for the stronger demand for U.S. cotton.

The majority of cotton producing states are expected to show area expansion in 1994. Georgia producers are expecting a 1-million-bale crop, and prospective plantings are up 32 percent from 1993 area to 800,000 acres. North Carolina's planted area is projected up 23 percent to 480,000 acres.

Gains of 7 and 3 percent are expected for cotton acreage in Texas and California, two top cotton producers. Texas is expected to plant 5.7 million acres of cotton in 1994, while California plants 1.2 million.

Cotton area in the Delta is projected 4 percent lower in 1994. Insects, high insect control costs, and dismal yields last year may have dampened Delta growers' enthusiasm for cotton in 1994. Severe late winter ice storms may have provided some relief from insect pressure in 1994 by reducing populations of wintering insects.

Cotton planting in the U.S. generally commences in early April in south Texas and the desert Southwest. Planting progress for the 1994 crop is ahead of last year in south Texas, but trails the 5-year average in California. Smaller winter snow packs, which supply water to California's growers, are causing concern in that state. In the Texas Plains, where planting is yet to start, dry conditions may hinder progress.

Rice area is expected to rise in all six major producing states. U.S. rice producers intend to plant 3.3 million acres in 1994, up 13 percent from 1993, in response to this year's higher prices, increased exports, and a lower ARP. Plantings in Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas are expected up between 9 and 24 percent.

Lower production in 1993 and increased domestic and export demand have driven rice prices sharply higher this season. Prices are expected to average between \$8.25 and \$8.75 per cwt in 1994/95, compared with last season's average of \$5.89. Exports are expected to total 81 million cwt this season, up from 77 million last year.

Rice planting—which begins along the lower Texas Gulf Coast and moves north—is underway at a brisk pace. As of April 17, total U.S. rice plantings were 24 percent complete, compared with the 5-year average of 22 percent.

In Texas and Louisiana, plantings were 57 and 51 percent complete, well ahead of both last year and the 5-year averages. Plantings in Mississippi were 40 percent complete, well ahead of last year's 14 percent and a 5-year average of 17 percent. In Arkansas, the largest rice producing state, plantings were 9 percent complete, ahead of last year but below the 5-year average.

[Scott Sanford (202) 219-0840]

Upcoming Reports from USDA's Economic Research Service

The following reports or summaries will be issued at 3 p.m. Eastern time on the release dates shown.

May

- 17* Cattle and Sheep Outlook
Poultry Outlook
- 18 Oil Crops Update
- 18 Agricultural Outlook*
- 19 Former USSR*
- 20 Livestock, Dairy and Poultry
Wheat*
- 23 U.S. Agricultural Trade Update
- 24 Feed*
- 26 Cotton and Wool*
- 27 Agricultural Exports*

*Release of summary

Global Market— 1993/94 Trade Outlook

Japan recently announced intentions to purchase more rice than earlier anticipated. Prospective 1994 imports by Japan have reached 2.4 million tons, up from 107,000 tons in 1993, and negligible amounts in previous years. Import demand in Brazil, another large importer, is also expected higher than earlier anticipated, and total world rice imports are now forecast almost 7 percent above the high level of calendar 1993.

The U.S. export forecast for 1994 is 2.6 million tons, about equal to 1993's large volume. Greater export competition than earlier projected is expected from China, Vietnam, and Burma in 1994, and exports are also projected up from Australia, Argentina, Egypt, India, Pakistan, and Taiwan.

China purchased over 250,000 bales of U.S. cotton in late March. While this was China's first large cotton purchase from the U.S. since the season started last August, further export opportunities are unclear. However, U.S. export opportunities have increased as a result of a drop in foreign production and less export competition. Foreign production is now forecast at 60.6 million bales, 9 percent below last season. And U.S. exports are forecast at 6.7 million bales, up from 5.2 million last year.

U.S. corn and soybean exports are both expected to drop 23 percent in 1993/94. Expectations of U.S. corn exports have been lowered recently, primarily because anticipated world demand is slipping, while U.S. soybean exports are expected lower due to increasing competition from other countries. World corn trade is now forecast 8.5 percent below 1992/93—the lowest since 1985/86—and the forecast for U.S. exports has been reduced to 32 million tons. Imports from all sources are projected lower in southern Africa, Canada, South Korea, Russia, Poland, Egypt, and Taiwan. And competitor exports are expected very high.

U.S. soybean exports continue to lag behind seasonally adjusted expectations. Faced with continued brisk competition

Output, Stocks Down for Oilseeds and Most Grains

| | Year ¹ | Production | Exports ² | Consumption ³ | Carryover |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| <i>Million tons</i> | | | | | |
| Wheat | 1992/93 | 561.4 | 110.4 | 544.3 | 146.5 |
| | 1993/94 | 560.3 | 99.0 | 562.6 | 144.1 |
| Corn | 1992/93 | 531.0 | 81.4 | 507.8 | 101.9 |
| | 1993/94 | 464.9 | 56.2 | 500.6 | 66.2 |
| Barley | 1992/93 | 165.2 | 14.9 | 161.6 | 35.9 |
| | 1993/94 | 167.7 | 16.8 | 168.4 | 35.2 |
| Rice | 1992/93 | 352.0 | 14.8 | 355.6 | 51.3 |
| | 1993/94 | 348.0 | 15.8 | 355.3 | 44.0 |
| Oilseeds | 1992/93 | 227.0 | 37.7 | 184.3 | 23.3 |
| | 1993/94 | 223.5 | 36.8 | 185.5 | 19.5 |
| Soybeans | 1992/93 | 116.7 | 29.5 | 96.2 | 20.5 |
| | 1993/94 | 113.4 | 28.3 | 98.4 | 16.7 |
| Soybean meal | 1992/93 | 76.2 | 27.6 | 75.2 | 3.7 |
| | 1993/94 | 78.0 | 29.1 | 77.1 | 3.5 |
| Soybean oil | 1992/93 | 17.2 | 4.3 | 17.3 | 1.9 |
| | 1993/94 | 17.7 | 4.3 | 18.1 | 1.5 |
| <i>Million bales</i> | | | | | |
| Cotton | 1992/93 | 82.8 | 24.8 | 85.6 | 38.5 |
| | 1993/94 | 76.7 | 26.1 | 84.8 | 30.5 |

¹ Marketing years are: wheat, July-June; coarse grains, October-September; oilseeds, soybeans, meal, and oil, local marketing years except Brazil and Argentina adjusted to October-September trade; cotton, August-July. ² Rice trade is for the second calendar year. All trade now has been initiated to include trade among the countries of the former Soviet Union. In addition, rice trade, like other grain trade, excludes intra-EC trade. Oilseed and cotton trade, however, still include intra-EC trade. ³ Crush only for soybeans and oilseeds.

from the record-high South American crop, U.S. soybean exports are expected to fall to 16.1 million tons in 1993/94. Also, forecast 1993/94 world soybean trade is more than 1 million tons below last season.

World import demand for wheat, particularly from the former Soviet Union, continues to weaken. Global 1993/94 wheat trade is forecast 10 percent below the previous season. U.S. exports are still forecast down 11 percent, and competitors' exports are expected to drop 10 percent. Ending stocks are forecast to slip only slightly, and competitors' continued large stocks signal keen export competition in 1994/95.

Area for the Northern Hemisphere 1994/95 winter wheat crop (planted last fall) is down, and weather conditions

through April have been mixed in the Northern Hemisphere. Northern Africa became progressively drier over the winter, reducing crop prospects, and dryness persists in southwestern Ukraine and Spain. However, moisture has been adequate in most of Europe, Russia, and the rest of Ukraine. And timely recent rains have benefited China's winter wheat. [Carol Whitton (202) 219-0824]

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Specialty Crops Overview

USDA's Prospective Plantings report, released March 31, includes farmers' intended annual plantings of dry beans, sugarbeets, sweetpotatoes, and tobacco for 1994. Estimates of fresh and processed vegetable acreage are provided in two USDA vegetable reports published in April. Production and sales estimates for cut flowers, cut greens, potted flowers and foliage plants, and bedding plants are reported in April in USDA's annual floriculture report.

Dry bean plantings are expected up 4 percent from last year, and in North Dakota—a leading producer—are up 12 percent. Substantially higher spring prices for pinto beans, which account for over 40 percent of dry bean output, have helped spur the larger acreage. An expected increase in U.S. dry bean exports to Mexico in 1994 is also playing a role.

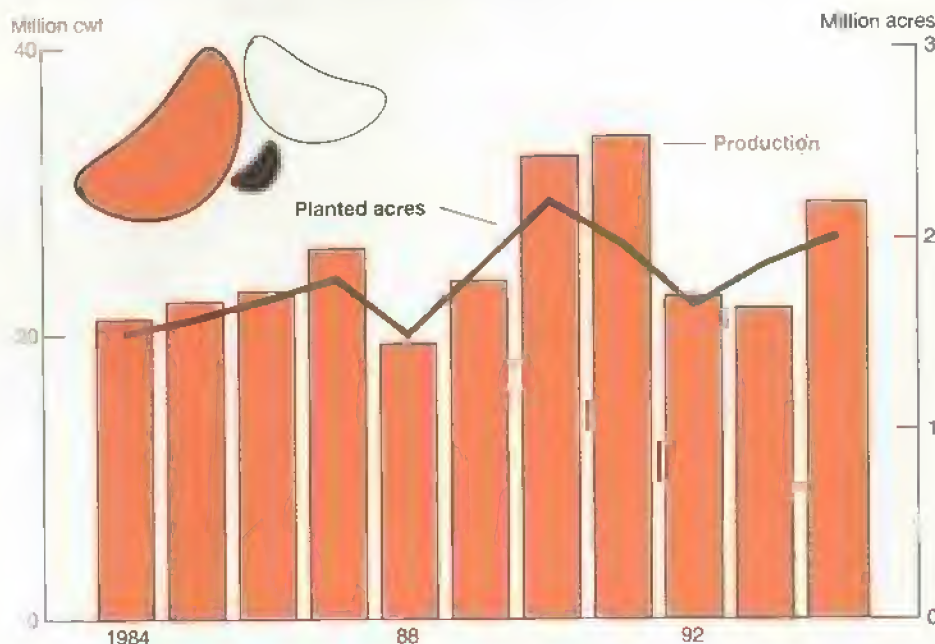
For 1994, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) permits the U.S. to export 50,000 metric tons of dry beans to Mexico duty-free. Mexico can impose a 139-percent duty, however, on imports above the 50,000-ton quota. Under the terms of NAFTA, the quota will increase and the duty will be phased out over a 15-year transition period.

Actual dry bean acreage planted this spring will likely go even higher than reported in the March survey. Growers have generally planted about 75,000 acres more, on average, than they indicated in this annual survey.

The biggest increases in dry bean acreage are expected for pintos and Great Northern beans grown in North Dakota and Nebraska, where output was lowered last year by excessive summer rains and early fall frost. Producers in Michigan, where Navy beans dominate, indicated plans to increase acreage only 3 percent. Navy

Agricultural Economy

Acreage Increase To Boost Dry Bean Production



Includes Pinto, Navy, Great Northern, kidney, blackeye, and lima beans.
1994 data are midpoints of estimated ranges.

bean output was up slightly in 1993, and prices this spring have lagged behind those of Great Northern beans.

Sugarbeet acreage is the largest since 1976. U.S. growers intend to plant 1.46 million acres of sugarbeets in 1994, up 1 percent from last year. The largest gains are expected in the North Dakota-Minnesota production area, where acreage is expected up 5 percent.

New processing technology, which recovers sugar formerly lost as molasses, has contributed to increased beet sugar production in the past several years. Around 250,000 tons of additional sugar could be recovered from processing beet sugar molasses in 1994/95.

Beet sugar is expected to account for 54 percent of U.S. sugar output in fiscal 1994. Expansion of sugarbeet production and steady-to-rising prices have pushed the total crop value of sugarbeets higher than sugarcane during the 1990's. USDA's first estimate of 1994/95 sugarcane harvested acreage will be published June 30. Acreage will likely be up marginally this season in Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, and continue to contract in Hawaii.

Fresh and processed vegetable acreage is expected up this spring, and a rebound is continuing for processing tomatoes. In 1994, vegetable processors expect to contract 1.5 million acres of the five major crops—snap beans, green peas, sweet corn, cucumbers, and tomatoes—up 12 percent from last year.

The contracted area of processing tomatoes—about 23 percent of reported processing vegetable acreage in 1993—rose 9 percent from last year. This year's processing tomato area is 24 percent above 1992, when acreage fell in response to large stocks and low prices for processed products. For sweet corn, area contracted by processors rose 9 percent from last year in response to tight supplies of frozen sweet corn.

The acreage of fresh vegetables for harvest during the spring is down 4 percent from 1993, with the biggest changes occurring in snap beans, down 33 percent from last year, and lettuce, up 4 percent. Favorable growing conditions for vegetables in Florida, Texas, and California through mid-April signal abundant spring supplies and lower consumer prices.

Sweetpotato plantings this year are expected up 2 percent from 1993, reflecting higher prices received by farmers for their 1993 crop. The top producers—Louisiana and North Carolina—show most of the increased acreage. Although planting intentions are not reported for Irish potatoes, growers are expected to increase 1994 acreage from last year, in response to higher prices for the 1993 crop.

U.S. grower sales of floricultural crops topped \$3 billion in 1993, down slightly from 1992. Grower sales of floricultural crops, wholesale value, declined 2 percent in 1993 from the previous year, as larger sales of bedding plants and cut cultivated greens failed to offset declines in potted flowering plants, cut flowers, and indoor foliage plants. Sales are expected to grow in 1994 due to increasing domestic demand and slightly higher exports. Floriculture accounts for about one-third of total grower cash receipts for all U.S. greenhouse and nursery crops (which also include ornamental nursery products and ground cover).

Growers plan to increase production area of potted flowering plants in 1994 in response to their growing popularity as year-round indoor and patio plants, holiday decorations, and gifts. Bedding plants are also expected up in 1994 to meet the increased demand for use in home gardens and flower beds. Foliage plant sales were down last year as consumers switched to potted flowering plants. Foliage plant production is expected up about 7 percent in 1994 because of increased export demand.

Domestic cut flower production and sales were down in 1993, and may decline further in 1994 as import competition continues downward pressure on flower prices. The production area of carnations, chrysanthemums, roses, and gladioli intended for harvest in 1994 is about 5 percent lower than in 1993.

Orange juice production is forecast to fall 7 percent from last year. A smaller crop of processing oranges in Florida, the primary producer, is expected to reduce U.S. orange juice production in 1993/94. While grower prices have been up from

1992/93 lows, large carry-in stocks and imports have kept retail prices for frozen concentrate orange juice stable. Favorable weather this spring and summer, and increased tree maturity in Florida groves, could result in a large 1994/95 crop in Florida, which would put downward pressure on prices later this year.

[Glenn Zepp (202) 219-0882]

For further information, contact:

Dennis Shields, and Diane Bertelsen, fruit and tree nuts; Gary Lucier, vegetables; Peter Buzzanell, sweeteners; Doyle Johnson, greenhouse/nursery; Verner Grise, tobacco (202) 219-0882. David Harvey, aquaculture; Lewrene Glaser, industrial crops (202) 219-0085. **AO**

Livestock, Dairy & Poultry Overview

Beef production is expected to be the largest since 1986, given rising slaughter weights and higher slaughter rates than a year earlier. Broiler production in 1994 will reach a record, and turkey production growth will be stronger than last year. In contrast, pork production is forecast to be down from last year.

Per capita consumption of most meats—beef, broilers, and turkeys—is expected to rise in 1994. Pork is a major exception. Broiler consumption continues over two decades of record-setting per capita levels, while beef reverses a near decade of steady decline in per capita consumption.

Cattle slaughter weights, while seasonally lower, are rising at a record-setting pace. Commercial cattle slaughter, especially of steers and heifers, remains ahead of a year earlier. Consequently, beef supplies will likely remain well above a year earlier through the spring.

Beef production in 1994 is expected to be up 4 percent from 1993's weather-reduced level, and the largest since 1986. In addition to a sharp production increase, large quantities of boneless beef in cold storage are limiting seasonal price strength this spring.

Cold storage stocks so far this year, on a carcass-weight basis, have been averaging nearly 50 percent above a year earlier and are the largest since the 1970's. Retailers and some speculative buyers likely built up stocks to guard against possible supply disruptions and price gains similar to those that followed the wet inclement weather during the first half of 1993.

Per capita beef use in 1994 is forecast to be 66.9 pounds (retail basis), 3 percent above last year and the first increase since 1985. Per capita beef consumption peaked in 1976 at 94.4 pounds, as a major herd liquidation began. Except during the first half of the 1980's, cattle herd reductions continued until 1989, and per capita beef consumption declined through 1993, as the beef industry underwent major restructuring.

Fed cattle prices are forecast down nearly 3 percent, averaging \$74 per cwt. The forecast average for retail beef prices in 1994 is \$2.87 per pound, 2 percent below last year.

Pork production is expected to be down 2 percent from last year. This should support higher wholesale and retail pork prices. The production forecast is based on the March 1 *Hogs and Pigs* report, which indicated hog producers intend to have 2 percent fewer sows farrow in March-May than a year earlier while June-August intentions are about the same as last year's. Reduced farrowing in March-May is due to prices hovering near the breakeven point since last fall, and to feed price uncertainties.

Barrow and gilt prices in 1994 will likely average \$47 per cwt, about a dollar higher than last year. The farm-retail spread is expected to widen this year after tightening the past 2 years. Retail pork prices in 1994 are expected to average 2 percent above last year. Per capita

pork consumption is estimated near 51 pounds, down nearly 3 percent from last year.

Broiler production is expected up about 5 percent, setting another record in output. However, continued strength in exports and fast-food sales are keeping broiler prices well above a year ago, and prices will likely continue higher through the spring and summer as demand picks up seasonally.

Broiler production during the second quarter is expected up 6 percent from a year ago, and growth will continue throughout the year. Second-quarter slaughter numbers and average weights are likely to be about 4 and 2 percent higher than a year ago. The hatching-egg flock is averaging over 8 percent larger thus far this year than a year ago.

Wholesale prices for whole birds in the second quarter are forecast about 2 percent higher than a year ago. Returns to broiler producers will remain positive the rest of the year, but higher feed costs are expected to keep first-half returns lower than a year ago. The production cost of a live-weight pound is estimated up 2 cents for the second quarter from a year earlier.

Positive returns to turkey producers in the latter part of last year have prompted stronger production growth in 1994. Turkey production is expected up 3 percent from 1993. This compares with less than 1 percent growth last year.

Production began rising in the first quarter of 1994, and is estimated to be about 5-6 percent higher in the second quarter than a year earlier. Output growth later in the year, however, will be limited by higher feed costs experienced during the first half. Poultry placements declined in February after remaining above a year earlier for 3 months, and the decline will show up in slower production growth early in the third quarter.

Stocks at the beginning of the second quarter have remained below a year ago. Relatively low stocks and brisk exports have kept turkey prices above last year thus far. Prices during the second quarter are expected to be slightly above a year

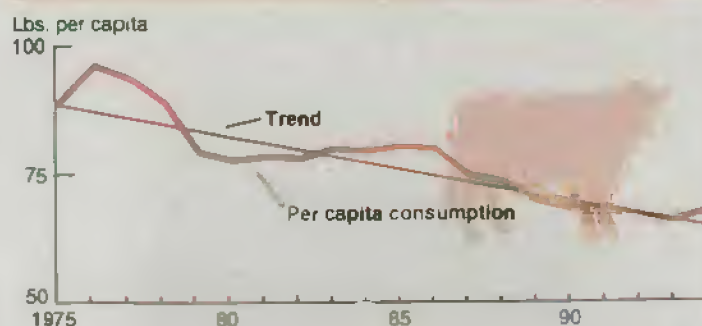
Agricultural Economy

Per Capita Beef Consumption Reverses Its Decline

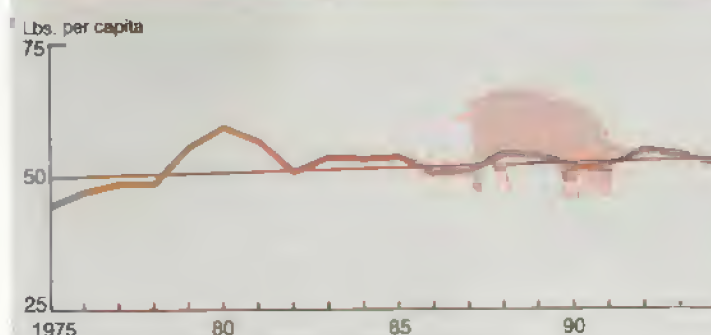
Total consumption, billion lbs.

| | 1975 | 1994 |
|----------|------|------|
| Beef | 25.7 | 24.9 |
| Pork | 12.0 | 17.1 |
| Broilers | 7.9 | 21.1 |

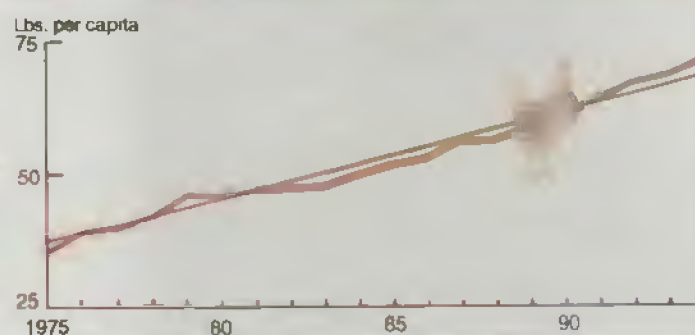
Beef



Pork



Broilers



1994 preliminary.

U.S. Livestock and Poultry Products—Market Outlook at a Glance

| | | Beginning stocks | Production | Imports | Total supply | Exports | Ending stocks | Consumption | | Primary market price |
|----------|------|----------------------------------|------------|---------|-----------------|---------|------------------|--------------|------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Total | Per capita | |
| | | — — — — — Million lbs. — — — — — | | | | | | — — Lbs. — — | | \$/cwt |
| Beef | 1993 | 360 | 23,049 | 2,401 | 25,810 | 1,275 | 529 | 24,006 | 65.1 | 76.36 |
| | 1994 | 529 | 23,932 | 2,365 | 26,826 | 1,425 | 475 | 24,926 | 66.9 | 71-77 |
| Pork | 1993 | 385 | 17,088 | 740 | 18,213 | 435 | 359 | 17,419 | 52.3 | 46.10 |
| | 1994 | 359 | 16,733 | 760 | 17,852 | 410 | 375 | 17,067 | 50.8 | 44-50 |
| Broilers | 1993 | 33 | 22,017 | 0 | 22,050 | 1,966 | 27 | 20,057 | 68.3 | 55.2 |
| | 1994 | 27 | 23,191 | 0 | 23,218 | 2,130 | 33 | 21,055 | 71.0 | 53-59 |
| Turkeys | 1993 | 272 | 4,795 | 0 | 5,067 | 212 | 249 | 4,606 | 17.8 | 62.6 |
| | 1994 | 249 | 4,940 | 0 | 5,189 | 200 | 265 | 4,724 | 18.1 | 59-65 |
| | | — — — — — Million doz. — — — — — | | | | | | No. | | ¢/doz. |
| Eggs* | 1993 | 13.5 | 5,960.2 | 4.7 | 5,978.3 | 158.9 | 10.7 | 5,041.8 | 234.3 | 72.5 |
| | 1994 | 10.7 | 6,035.0 | 4.5 | 6,050.2 | 160.0 | 12.0 | 5,078.2 | 233.6 | 67-73 |

Based on April 12, 1994 World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates. 1993 estimates. 1994 projections.

*Total consumption does not include eggs used for hatching.

See tables 10 and 11 for complete definition of terms.

earlier, while feed costs per liveweight pound are estimated to be 17 percent above last year.

Producer returns in the second quarter are expected to remain below breakeven, compared with breakeven returns a year earlier. For the year, returns are expected to average close to breakeven.

Table-egg production is expected to be up about 0.7 percent, down slightly from 1993's growth rate. Second-quarter table-egg production is expected to be nearly 1 percent above a year earlier due to a larger laying flock. The table-egg flock has been 1-2 percent larger than a year earlier each month for the past year, due to positive returns since August 1992.

First-quarter hen slaughter was higher than last year, helping to maintain positive returns even with lower egg prices. The large layer flock at the beginning of the year and the large numbers of pullets that entered the flock during the first quarter are pressuring prices downward.

Wholesale prices for grade A large eggs are expected to be considerably lower in second-quarter 1994 than last year's 73 cents per dozen. Third-quarter wholesale prices will be slightly lower than a year earlier. Lower egg prices and higher feed costs will push producers' returns to negative in the second quarter. Returns will likely be positive, but slightly below a year ago, in the third quarter as feed prices begin to decline. Returns are expected to be positive for the year. Retail prices during the third quarter are expected to be 85-89 cents per dozen, about 4 percent below a year earlier.

Milk prices for manufacturing use during the first half of 1994 have been stronger than earlier expected. Behind the price gains are weaker milk production and greater than anticipated commercial use of skim solids. Prices for all milk are projected to average 6-8 percent higher than a year earlier during the first half of 1994. Increases in cheese sales and recovery in use of fluid milk and non-fat dry milk have contributed to the recent price increases.

The March Minnesota-Wisconsin (M-W) price of manufacturing-grade milk was \$12.77 per cwt, up 36 cents from February and just above the November seasonal peak. The higher wholesale cheese prices indicate additional April, and possibly May, rises in the M-W price.

Increases in milk production during the second half of 1994 are expected to outstrip gains in commercial use and weaken prices. Milk prices are expected to average slightly below a year earlier during July-December.

However, prices may be as volatile as a year ago, particularly if pipeline stocks are excessive by late spring. Key uncertainties for prices in the second half include the strength of cheese sales and the size and timing of milk production increases. Farm prices for milk in 1994 are expected to average slightly above last year.

For further information, contact:

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AO

May Releases—USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board

The following reports are issued at 3 p.m. Eastern time on the dates shown.

May

- 2 Crop Progress
Poultry—Production and Value
- 3 Poultry Slaughter
- 4 Broiler Hatchery
- 5 Egg Products
- 6 Dairy Products
Dairy Products—Annual
- 9 Crop Progress*
- 10 Cotton Ginnings—Annual
Crop Production
- 11 Broiler Hatchery
- 12 Potato Stocks
Turkey Hatchery
- 13 Milk Production, Disposition, and Income
Milk Production
- 16 Crop Progress*
- 17* Farm Labor
- 18 Broiler Hatchery
- 19 Catfish Processing
- 20 Cattle on Feed
Cold Storage
Livestock Slaughter
- 23 Crop Progress*
- 24 Chickens and Eggs
- 25 Broiler Hatchery
- 26 Peanut Stocks and Processing
- 31 Agricultural Prices
Crop Progress*

*After 4 p.m.

Agricultural Economy

News Watch . . .

USDA's Role in New Antipoverty Plan

In late March, Agriculture Secretary Espy joined Vice President Gore and two other Cabinet secretaries in announcing a new plan to fight poverty. The plan focuses on ways to empower communities to solve problems of jobs, homelessness, and low incomes. USDA's role includes expanding its nutrition programs for women and children. USDA will also participate with other agencies in implementing the rural empowerment and enterprise zones approved last year.

About half of these zones—three empowerment and 30 enterprise zones—are designated for rural areas. Both types will use tax incentives and other economic inducements to encourage businesses to invest or expand in targeted distressed areas. The empowerment zones also include funds for social services, job training, housing, and transportation.

While agriculture-dependent areas are only a small part of the rural economy, they stand to benefit as much as other rural areas from successful enterprise zones (AO April 1993).

Census of Agriculture—A Preview

Initial published statistics from the 1992 Census of Agriculture indicate that farm numbers and farm size are in line with long-term trends. As of April, reports of at least 10 states were available. Each of the first 10 states completed—Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin—had fewer farms in 1992 than in 1987 when the previous census was taken. All 10 states also had less farmland than in 1987, and average farm size increased in all states but Oregon. Previous research indicates that the trend toward fewer, larger farms is likely to continue into the next century but at a slower rate than several decades ago (AO July 1993).

The Bureau of the Census continues to release census volumes. About half the state reports are expected by the summer of 1994. By fall, census volumes on all states, in addition to the U.S. summary volume, will be available. Census results are being published in both printed and CD-ROM format.

Air Pollution May Damage Crops

Continued intensification of ground-level ozone and smog could slowly reduce the amount of food grown in the world over the next three decades, according to a new study from the Georgia Institute of Technology. These pollutants, mostly from auto exhausts and factory smokestacks, may significantly reduce yields of major crops by the year 2025. The study, published in the April issue of *Science*, indicated that about 60 percent of the world's pollutants was produced by North America, Europe, China, and Japan—also the areas where about 60 percent of the world's crops are grown. According to the researcher, wheat and soybeans are the cereal crops most sensitive to air pollut-

ants, but new varieties could be developed which would be less easily damaged by these pollutants.

USDA's Economic Research Service recently used air pollution indexes to identify changes in county air pollution levels between 1980 and 1990 in the U.S. (AO August 1993). While the study found that many areas have seen dramatic improvements in overall air quality during the 1980's, some counties, especially in the Northeast, still experience high levels of certain pollutants which can damage agricultural crops.

Wetlands Signup for Flood-Stressed States

USDA announced a second signup period last month for the Emergency Wetlands Reserve Program (EWRP) in the Midwestern states that were flooded last year. Landowners in these states will have a further opportunity to return cropland to wetlands during this signup period, which began last month and continues through December 30.

Landowners in the Midwest become eligible for the program if the cost of cropland reclamation and/or levee repair exceeds the fair market value of affected cropland. The EWRP will provide at least 75 percent of the cost to restore the land to wetland. The first EWRP signup returned about 25,000 acres to wetlands in the Midwest—Missouri led with 12,300 acres accepted, followed by Iowa with nearly 6,000.

The EWRP meets three objectives (AO September 1993):

- providing assistance to flood victims while simultaneously increasing restored wetland acreage;
- saving government crop insurance and disaster payments in the future by permanently retiring the most flood-prone farmland along these rivers; and
- avoiding costs for restoring levees and ditches in some areas, as well as reducing wetland restoration costs.

Rapid Test for *Salmonella*

A chemist with USDA's Agricultural Research Service is developing a new test capable of reducing the time for detecting *Salmonella* in poultry from a day to just minutes. The test will use electrical current to determine the number of *Salmonella* cells present in the water used to wash poultry during processing. The design for this *Salmonella* test was adapted from technology developed in Israel and the United Kingdom to test for *Staphylococcus* bacteria.

Salmonella is one of the most frequent bacterial agents of food-borne disease. ERS estimates that salmonellosis caused by all food sources cost the nation \$1.2 billion to \$1.6 billion in medical costs and productivity losses in 1992 (AO July 1993). AO

Commodity Spotlight



Stronger Seafood Safety Rules Proposed

A recently announced plan for a nationally mandated seafood safety system is designed to enhance consumer confidence in the safety of seafood products as well as strengthen standards. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is making changes in the way seafood—fish, shellfish, and mollusks—is handled and inspected throughout the production and marketing system.

The nutritional qualities of fish—a low-calorie, low-fat source of high-quality protein—helped propel U.S. seafood consumption to a peak of about 16 pounds per person by 1987. But consumption of seafood has fallen off in recent years in the U.S. The decrease is due partly to declining relative prices of poultry and red meat, but is also a response to concerns about seafood safety.

In an effort to address safety concerns, the FDA is proposing to use a Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point system (HACCP) to bolster its seafood safety program. HACCP is a system of safety

controls which shifts the focus from detection of contaminated finished products to prevention of product contamination. Adding HACCP to the FDA's current system of periodic unannounced inspections of processing plants is expected to produce a more effective and efficient system for ensuring the safety of seafood.

The FDA published its seafood safety proposal in the *Federal Register* on January 28, and the public comment period ends on May 31. The FDA will review comments on the proposal before issuing final rules, and has proposed that the rules become effective 1 year after they are published in the *Federal Register*.

The HACCP system has the backing of the seafood industry, and government and industry have already done a considerable amount of work toward applying HACCP to seafood. Also, many other countries are moving toward requiring that both domestic and imported seafood products come from an HACCP-based inspection system. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) supports the HACCP system.

Focusing on "Critical Control Points"

Once an HACCP system is in place, the FDA would continue to conduct inspections of randomly selected seafood processors. The combined new system would address monitoring needs that are unique to the seafood industry.

Small independent fishermen and small processors still account for much of the harvest and production of seafood. The U.S. fishing fleet alone operates more than 100,000 vessels, according to a recent National Academy of Sciences report. Although the number of aquaculture operations is growing, about 85 percent of domestic seafood production is still harvested from wild resources, and in many cases harvesters may not have advance knowledge of possible safety problems of the catch. For both farm-raised and wild-catch seafood, the wide range of species and product forms adds to the complexity of ensuring safety.

The FDA's proposed safety program is designed to prevent the contamination of seafood at critical control points in the production and marketing system. Under the proposal, all processors are required to develop HACCP plans that relate to the specific nature of their businesses, and processors are responsible for the adherence of their seafood suppliers to the new safety rules.

The first step in the HACCP process involves *identifying the likely hazards* associated with processing a specific product. In the second step, processors *catalog the critical control points* in the harvesting and processing system at which their product could possibly become contaminated. The number and location of these critical control points vary depending on the specific production process.

The third step of the HACCP process is to *establish critical limits for preventive measures* associated with each of these points. For canned products, an example might be the length of time the product has to spend in the retort, or how high to set temperature and pressure.

The fourth step of the process is to *develop a method of monitoring* each critical control point to detect any hazard to the integrity of the product. The fifth step establishes a *corrective action plan* to be activated when a pathogen level is exceeded or proper procedures have not been followed.

In the sixth step, processors are required to *keep records* on the results of the monitoring process. The final step in the HACCP process is to *establish procedures to verify that the new system is working*.

While the new food safety initiative is aimed primarily at seafood processors, the proposed rules apply to almost every sector of the industry, including packers, wholesalers, and importers. Fishermen or aquaculturalists would be affected by the requirements placed on the first-line processors to have knowledge about the product's origin. For retailers, the FDA has developed a "Model Food Code" for states to incorporate in their legislation on methods for maintaining seafood safety in restaurants and stores.

Commodity Spotlight

The Categories of Seafood Hazards

Seafood is processed into a wide range of products and is consumed in many forms—smoked, canned, salted, dried, fresh, frozen, and raw. While thorough cooking destroys most harmful organisms if any are present, raw mollusks (oysters and clams) have been popular in the U.S., and the consumption of raw fish in sushi is gaining popularity in this country.

A recent National Academy of Sciences report indicates that most of the seafood sold in the U.S. is wholesome and unlikely to cause illness. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), about 5 percent of reported food-borne illness between 1973 and 1987 was linked to seafood.

Generally the same kinds of contamination can affect both farm-raised and wild-catch seafood. According to the FDA, the six most common seafood hazards are the following.

- A number of different *bacteria* can be found in seafood. Some examples are *C. botulinum* (in canned or controlled-atmosphere products), *listeria*, *salmonella*, and *staphylococcus*.
- Illnesses from *viruses*, such as the Norwalk virus, can be associated with the consumption of raw mollusks or shellfish.
- Some *naturally occurring toxins* can accumulate in fish and mollusks. Some examples include ciguatera, found in some large tropical reef fish; domoic acid, found in shellfish and mollusks; and saxitoxin, also found in shellfish and mollusks.
- A number of fish species are at risk to have *parasites* such as roundworms. This normally becomes a human health problem only when fish are eaten raw or not fully cooked. The FDA Model Food Code requires freezing to destroy these organisms in fish for raw consumption.
- *Chemicals* can be a localized problem in freshwater species, but can also affect ocean fish. Chemical contamination can result from local spills or dumping of pesticides, industrial chemicals, heavy metals, and petroleum by-products.
- For the most part, seafood is more perishable than livestock or poultry. The potential for relatively faster *decomposition* gives seafood a shorter shelf life and makes handling more difficult.

To assist the seafood industry in changing over to an HACCP-based system, the FDA has published a "Fish and Fishery Products Hazards and Controls Guide." This publication provides the information a firm would need to design its HACCP program. Seafood hazards are described by species, with examples of critical control points in the processing system for each species, and techniques

for monitoring them. The safety guide also contains information on testing, record keeping, and corrective actions to take if a problem is identified.

Rules Cover Seafood Imports

The FDA is proposing that foreign processors who export to the U.S., as well as domestic processors, be required to adopt

an HACCP safety system. The U.S. is the second-largest seafood importer in the world, and in 1992 imported over \$5.7 billion worth of edible products.

The FDA currently inspects seafood imported into the U.S., and rejects shipments not meeting U.S. standards. In examining shipments of imported seafood, FDA looks at the documentation, and then determines which shipments might warrant further inspection. Among the factors in this determination are the origin of the product, whether problems have arisen in the past with these types of shipments, and whether the product will undergo further processing in the U.S.

Under this process, shipments at wharfs and airports are selected for examination, and representative samples are taken of the import lots. If the initial examination indicates a potential problem, a more detailed laboratory analysis is made. The FDA also has an automatic detention program that requires products with a history of problems to be subject to laboratory analysis and certification before the shipments can enter the country.

In addition to current FDA inspection procedures, importers will be required to have an HACCP plan of their own and to obtain HACCP plans from their foreign suppliers under the proposal. Importers will also be required to monitor their suppliers for HACCP compliance by inspecting overseas plants themselves, obtaining certification of foreign inspections, or testing the end product. Importers seeking to verify HACCP plans from their suppliers can depend on a memorandum of understanding with the foreign country, if the FDA has established one based on equivalent safety systems in place.

The Benefits of Stronger Rules

The FDA estimates that the cost to seafood processors, importers, repackers, and wholesalers of moving to an HACCP-based inspection program is smaller than the potential benefits of the regulation. Costs would be about \$139 million in the first year and \$79 million each subsequent year for the U.S.

seafood industry, and for foreign firms about \$96 million in the first year and \$44 million per year afterwards.

On the other hand, the safety benefits of the proposed option—a lowering of medical costs and productivity losses due to any seafood contaminants—are estimated at between \$15 million and \$75 million per year. And the FDA estimates that the long-term health benefits from an increase of 1-5 pounds per capita in seafood consumption, due to stronger consumer assurance of a safe product, are between \$3 and \$14 billion over a 10-year period.

An added consumer benefit of the proposal is that it would check economic fraud. Product mislabeling is the most prevalent problem that falls into this category; due to the large number of species, it is difficult for consumers to detect when a lower value species has been substituted for a higher priced one. Other examples of fraud that have been detected include overglazing or overbreading products, and using chemical dips to increase the proportion of water in a product.

The strong safety rules being required by some importers of U.S. seafood products create an additional incentive for the U.S. industry to develop an improved seafood inspection program. Most of the top markets for U.S. exports—Japan, the European Union (EU), and Canada—are moving toward an HACCP-based inspection system. The EU already requires importers to adopt comparable inspection methods—although that requirement has not yet been fully implemented. For the U.S.—the largest seafood exporter in the world—implementation of HACCP would help to keep domestic exports competitive on the world market.

[David Harvey (202) 219-0085] **AO**

Sugarbeet Acreage Up Again In 1994

U.S. sugar production in crop year 1993/94 is forecast to be 7.6 million tons (raw value), second only to last year's record 7.8 million. While roughly equal amounts of sugar were produced from beets and cane a decade ago, beet sugar production has expanded more rapidly in recent years than cane sugar output. Beet sugar now accounts for about 54 percent of total U.S. sugar production, and the share is likely to be even larger by the end of the decade.

Declining sugarcane acreage in Hawaii has accounted for most of the slow growth in cane sugar output in recent years. The decline is due largely to relatively high labor costs, environmental restrictions, high land values, and substantial costs of shipping to the mainland. Two sugarcane processing facilities in Hawaii have announced plans to close operations this year. During the last 5 years, Hawaii has accounted for about 10 percent of sugarcane acreage and around 20 percent of cane sugar production. Both of these shares are expected to continue declining.

In contrast, Florida and Louisiana have set records in recent years for sugarcane acreage and production, limiting the decline in cane sugar's share of sugar production. Further expansion in Florida will be limited due to lack of additional land suitable for growing sugarcane.

Among the 14 states currently growing sugarbeets, Minnesota and North Dakota have experienced the largest expansion in beet sugar production. Sugarbeet planted area in Minnesota increased 50 percent, from about 260,000 acres in the

mid-1980's to an expected 390,000 acres in 1993. In North Dakota, area planted rose from about 140,000 acres in the mid-1980's to 194,000 acres in 1993, a 36-percent increase.

USDA's March 1994 *Prospective Plantings* report indicated Minnesota's 1994 sugarbeet area to be up 5 percent from last year, to 408,000 acres, and North Dakota's up 5 percent to 203,000 acres. These two states together account for 42 percent of total area forecast to be planted to sugarbeets in 1994, up from less than 20 percent two decades ago. Michigan, which accounts for 13 percent of sugarbeet acreage, is forecast to expand plantings 4 percent in 1994. Acreage in Washington, which only accounts for a very small portion of U.S. sugarbeet acreage, is up dramatically.

However, total U.S. sugarbeet acreage is forecast up only 1 percent since most other states are forecast to have fewer acres. For example, planted area in California, which accounted for 10 percent of total sugarbeet acreage in 1993, is forecast to fall by 6,000 acres in 1994 to 135,000, the lowest in decades. Other states forecast to plant fewer acres in 1994 include Colorado, Idaho, Ohio, Texas, and Wyoming.

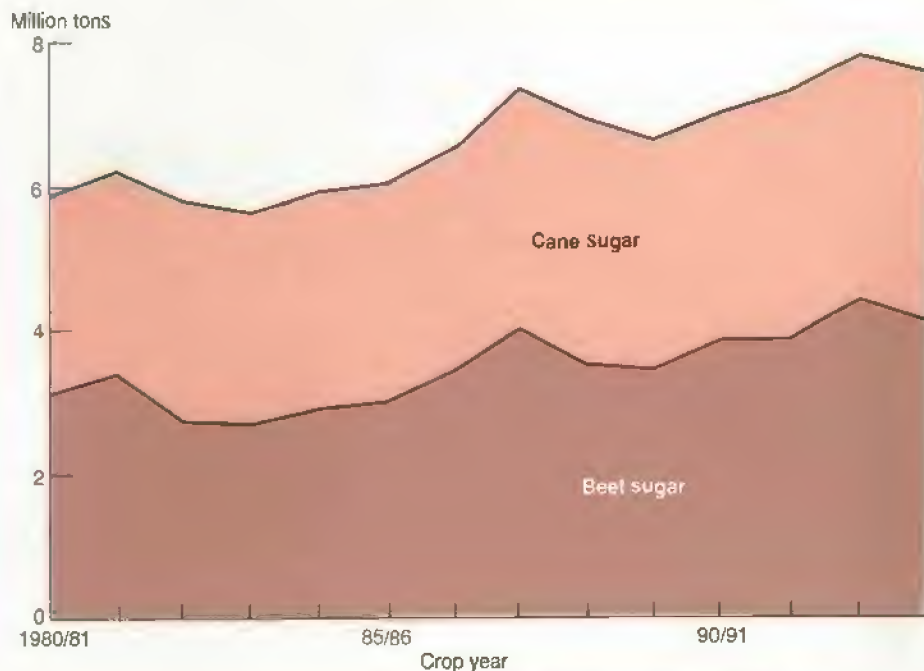
Regional Advantages: Costs, Climate, Co-ops

Sugarbeets are grown in the fertile Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota, and in the Minnesota River Valley in southern Minnesota. Western North Dakota grows a small amount of sugarbeets, which are processed in Montana.

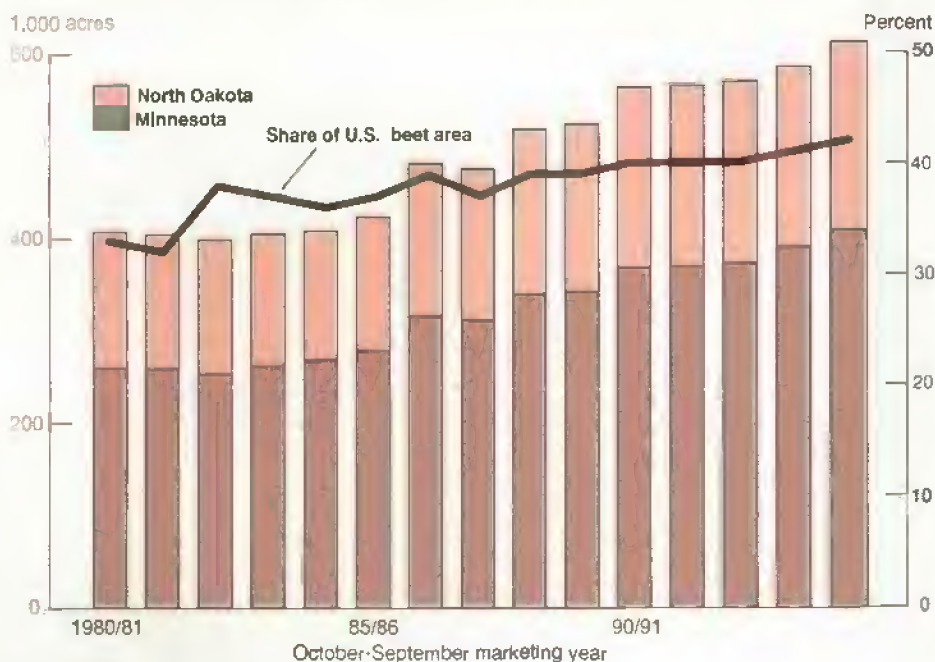
Minnesota and North Dakota have several advantages in sugarbeet production over other parts of the country. Unlike most other states where sugarbeets are grown, these two states grow sugarbeets without irrigation, lowering the per-acre cost of production. The higher yields with irrigation—often 10 tons more per acre than the average of 17 tons on non-irrigated acreage—do not always compensate for greater per-acre production costs.

Commodity Spotlight

Beet Sugar Accounts for More Than Half of U.S. Sugar Production . . .



. . . and Sugarbeet Acreage Continues To Rise in the Upper Midwest



1994/95 preliminary.

A second significant advantage of the upper Midwest is its long, cold winter. Unless frozen, the sugar in sugarbeets deteriorates rapidly after harvest. In some parts of the U.S., beets must be processed by the end of February, and in California beets must be processed within a few days after harvest.

But in the colder regions, sugarbeets can be put into piles to freeze. In the upper Midwest, these piles of sugarbeets remain frozen as late as early April, allowing processors to operate for 7 months or more a year. The longer operating period significantly reduces fixed costs per ton of sugarbeets processed.

Another advantage of the region's sugarbeet industry is that all three processors in the Red River and Minnesota River Valleys are producer-owned cooperatives—the only grower-processor co-ops among the 10 beet sugar processors in the U.S. To produce sugar efficiently, beet farmers must make operating decisions that maximize sugar output by the factory.

While sugarbeet farmers who sell to independent processors under contract have built-in incentives to manage for efficient sugar production, these incentives may not be as strong as incentives for co-op owner/members. Because co-op members own the processing facilities and share directly in the profits from sugar production, they have a direct incentive to manage their farming operations for efficient sugar production.

Two of these co-ops have recently built facilities for recovering sugar from beet molasses, or "desugaring." This process, which was implemented in the late 1980's and early 1990's, allows for recovery of much of the sugar normally lost in molasses. Although the initial capital investment in this process is substantial, it is a very efficient method of producing more sugar from the same amount of beets. One of the cooperatives is considering construction of additional desugaring facilities.

The co-op structure allows for the returns from the sugar recovery process to accrue to the farmer/member. Thus, most of the returns often stay in the local community, which might not be the case for processing companies under other forms of ownership.

On January 1, the three co-ops formed a joint marketing venture to sell sugar and other products domestically and in international markets. The enhanced marketing power of the new venture is likely to boost the competitiveness of all three co-ops.

An indicator of the success of the sugarbeet co-op structure in the Red River and Minnesota River Valleys is the price of a co-op share. Each member is permitted to deliver sugarbeets to the processor from an acreage determined by the

Commodity Spotlight

number of co-op shares the producer owns. Roughly 1 acre of production is permitted per share, although over time the co-ops may adjust the ratio. Any farmer who wants to expand area must acquire shares from other members, unless the co-op issues new shares or changes the permitted ratio. The price of a co-op share in at least one of the co-ops has risen dramatically, from \$100 when first issued in 1992 to \$800 in the late 1980's, and a share is currently worth about \$2,100.

Beet Production Also Expanding in Washington

When the Utah and Idaho Sugar Company closed in the Moses Lake area of Washington in 1980, it left no other processor operating in the state. All sugarbeet production ceased, except from about 1,500 acres in the Prosser area which was processed in Idaho.

In 1993, farmers in the Moses Lake area formed a cooperative, and began growing—though not processing—sugarbeets. Their 1993 crop was the first sugarbeet production in this area since 1978. This year, the new cooperative plans to grow several thousand acres of sugarbeets, for delivery in both California and Idaho.

All sugarbeets in this area are produced on irrigated land. The 1993 crop indicated a potential for very efficient sugarbeet production, with sugarbeet yields and sucrose content above the national average.

Construction of a beet sugar processing facility in the Moses Lake area is under consideration, but several obstacles exist. First, substantial amounts of capital would have to be raised, as construction of a beet sugar processing facility costs tens of millions of dollars.

Second, while returns to sugar production in this area currently look promising, investors would likely require favorable longrun forecasts of sugar prices. But in new farm legislation in 1995, Congress could alter the sugar program—the government's mechanism to keep sugar prices from falling—and thus possibly affect the long-term price forecast.

Finally, the potential for marketing allotments under the current sugar program creates risk for any new entrant into the beet sugar industry. The amount of a company's allocation, which would limit its ability to sell sugar in the U.S., depends in part on the company's sugar marketings from crop years 1985 through 1989.

A new company, with no marketing history, would risk receiving an allocation well below its current level of production. While no allotments are currently in effect for fiscal 1994, they were triggered in July 1993 for fiscal 1993, and their possible implementation is assessed every quarter.

While moderate to slow growth is forecast for total U.S. sugarbeet production the rest of the decade, strong growth in the Red River and Minnesota River Valleys, and Washington state, is likely to continue and account for most of the total expansion.

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World Agriculture & Trade



Seeds for Export: A Lull In Growth

U.S. seed exports are expected to show an annual decline for the first time in over two decades when the 1993/94 marketing year ends next month. Behind this year's drop in seed exports are major changes in agricultural policy and production in the 1990's by two top importers—the European Union (EU) and Saudi Arabia.

Growth in U.S. exports of planting seed—primarily field crop, vegetable, and grass seeds—has been especially rapid during the last decade, as foreign markets for seeds expanded. Between July-June marketing years 1983/84 through 1992/93, the value of U.S. exports rose from \$323.2 million to \$690.8 million—more than the value of soybean oil exports and approaching dairy product and (sorghum) exports. The U.S. seed trade balance has never been negative, with the surplus standing at \$485 million in marketing year 1992/93.

Despite the overall gains in seed exports, the European market for U.S. soybean seed has fallen dramatically for several years, and wheat seed exports to Saudi

World Agriculture & Trade

Arabia have plummeted this marketing year. But the impact of the contracted European soybean seed market should conclude in marketing year 1994/95, while most of the impact of Saudi Arabia's market contraction will be felt this year. For the 1994/95 marketing year, U.S. seed exports will likely resume their steady increase.

Policies Lower Exports Of Field Crop Seeds

Mexico, Canada, Italy, Saudi Arabia, and France are the top markets for U.S. exports of major field crop seeds—corn, soybeans, wheat, and grain sorghum. The value of U.S. field crop seed exports during the 1992/93 marketing year was \$309.5 million, up 2.5 percent despite declining markets for wheat and soybeans. Changes in agricultural policy in some of these key foreign markets have contracted the market for U.S. field crop seeds, and field crop export value is expected to drop in marketing year 1993/94.

EU agricultural policies in the 1980's resulted in rapidly rising soybean seed exports to that market, but policy shifts during the 1990's have caused soybean seed exports to plummet. During the 1980's, the desire to become self-sufficient in food production, as well as to provide comparable returns for all major

domestic commodities, led to heavy support for the EU oilseed sector.

Changes in EU soybean support prices—which ranged from 45 to 170 percent above world prices between 1980 and 1990—resulted in a shift away from cereal acreage to soybean acreage. With support prices well above world soybean prices, and the relative decline in incentives for cereal production, soybean plantings rose dramatically in the EU, particularly in Italy's Po Valley.

A further consequence of the market intervention policies was an increase in inputs needed to grow soybeans in the EU—particularly the high-quality soybean seed produced in the U.S. While the EU has a well-established seed industry for traditional European crops—such as wheat, barley, rye, and rapeseed—soybean production and plant breeding programs have historically been concentrated in the U.S.

Southern Europe and the U.S. Corn Belt have similar growing conditions, and U.S. soybean seed varieties were easily adapted in southern Europe. Also, U.S. trade was facilitated by requirements of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that seed exported to OECD countries be certified as meeting strict standards of quality and variety.

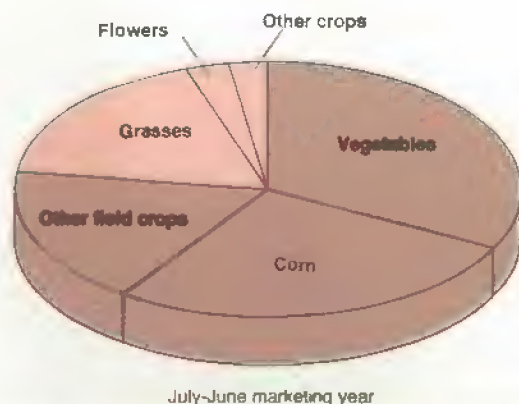
Furthermore, the market interventions introduced by the EU led to incentives to import seed rather than use land to produce the seed. During the 1980's, prices Italian farmers paid for U.S. soybean seed remained near or below the intervention prices except in 1983 and 1985.

But in 1992 the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) abolished intervention prices and opted for direct payments to producers. As European growers confronted world soybean prices, they responded by reducing soybean plantings.

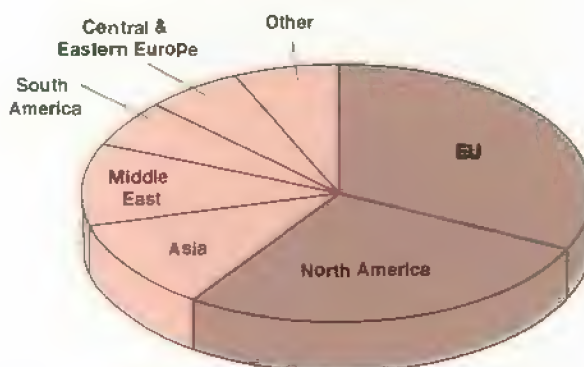
Beginning in marketing year 1990/91, U.S. sales to the EU of soybean seed for planting dropped to 30,000 tons from a high of more than 80,000 as planted area declined from a record 660,000 hectares to 235,000 in 1993. Soybean acreage for 1994/95 is forecast up from last year but remains well below the record in 1990/91.

Current changes in Saudi Arabia's agricultural policy are causing wheat seed exports to that market to plunge. Saudi Arabia's expansionist policy on wheat production during the 1980's generated imports of high-yielding U.S. wheat seed varieties. The government recently cut wheat subsidies and restricted imports of wheat and barley seed in an effort to reduce its swelling national budget. As a result, wheat production has plummeted,

Vegetables and Field Crops Account for Over Three-fourths of U.S. Seed Exports . . .



. . . and North America and the EU Are the Dominant Markets



Total U.S. seed exports, 1992/93
\$690.8 million

World Agriculture & Trade

as have U.S. exports of wheat seed to that market.

On a more positive note, new Eastern European and East Asian markets for U.S. seed are on the horizon. Sales of field crop seed to Eastern Europe, especially corn and sunflower seeds, may begin in the near future. Further down the line, markets for corn and sunflower seeds are likely to open in East Asia.

U.S. Exports Maintain Competitive Edge

Most U.S. seed exports are destined for regions of the world with agro-climatic conditions similar to those in the U.S. These areas tend to produce crops that resemble U.S.-grown commodities. While many major importing countries—Canada, Mexico, Italy, France, the Netherlands, and Japan—have developed their own seed industries, U.S.-produced seed continues to be competitive in price and productivity compared with domestic varieties.

Evidence of strength in the U.S. seed export industry includes the strong growth in forage and vegetable seed exports, which accounted for over half of total U.S. seed exports last year, and strong growth in U.S.-produced seed that meets the stringent OECD standards.

U.S. grass and vegetable seed exports have continued to show strong growth during the 1990's. North American and European countries, and Japan, are the primary markets for these types of seeds. Japan's relatively short growing season reduces the potential for producing domestic seed, and the commodity price structure there favors use of land for commodity production over seed production.

Canada and Mexico historically have imported 16-40 percent of all U.S. exports of forage and vegetable seed. Canada imports large volumes of grass and sweet corn seed, while Mexico purchases alfalfa and many types of vegetable seed. Both countries are major producers of vegetables and forage crops and are therefore potential markets for new or old U.S. seed varieties.

Certified exports of U.S. seed are larger than those of foreign-developed seed varieties—another indicator of the growth and competitiveness of U.S.-produced seed varieties. The certification standards of OECD countries are set to meet certain genetic and purity standards. U.S.-produced seed that meets these standards can be exported to any other OECD country.

In recent years, the tonnage of OECD-certified seed amounted to about 15-20 percent of the total seed volume exported from the U.S. Over the last 25 years, the tonnage of U.S.-origin forage, soybean, bean, cereal, and corn seed varieties certified for export has grown much faster than varieties of foreign origin, and since 1981/82 has exceeded the foreign-origin varieties. U.S. varieties of soybeans, corn, and grain sorghum have accounted for most of the growth.

The U.S. seed export industry competes in more markets than any foreign producer. The U.S. also conducts more public and private seed development research on the widest variety of agricultural commodities than any other country. And for growers in Oregon's lush Willamette Valley—the nation's number-one grass seed producer and among the top producers in the world—seed production and export value has continued up during the 1990's, even through this year's interruption in export growth of U.S. seeds.

The competitiveness of U.S. seed exports is tied to public and private resources devoted to the development of new U.S. varieties. Trade agreements such as NAFTA and GATT will likely provide increased opportunities for U.S. seed exporters and importers as new global crop production patterns emerge.

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Farm Finance



FCS Seeks Expanded Role

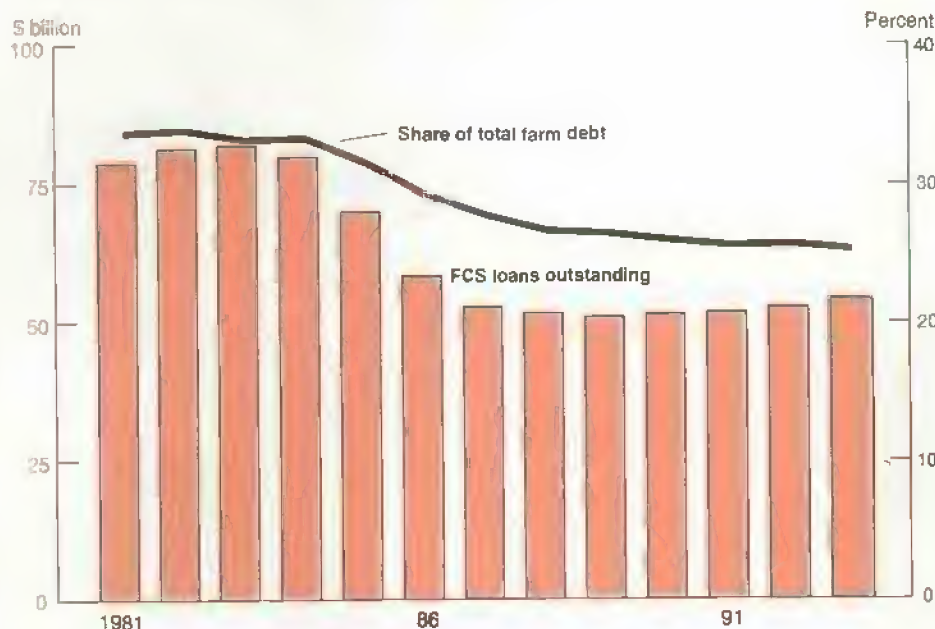
The Farm Credit System (FCS) is seeking to expand its lending authority in response to changes in agriculture and agricultural lending. The Farm Credit Council, the trade association for FCS institutions, favors expanding FCS activities in financing rural housing, infrastructure, and businesses, and commodity exports.

The FCS, like other farm lenders, is confronting changes in the agricultural sector that include a declining farm population, increasing farm size, and the diminishing importance of farming in the nation's economy. In addition, the production side of agriculture is being transformed by greater vertical integration, product specialization, and enterprise consolidation. The numbers of part-time farmers and very large operations continue to increase, while mid-sized family farms decline in number.

Rural America is also undergoing change. Agriculture was the dominant rural industry when the FCS was created, but this is no longer the case. Between 1975 and 1989, farm employment in non-

Farm Finance

FCS Has Lost Market Share of Farm Loans



End of calendar year. Other farm lenders include commercial banks, Farmers Home Administration, insurance companies, equipment dealers, and private individuals.

metro counties fell by almost 600,000, and the number of counties dependent on farm employment (where farming accounts for at least 25 percent of total employment) dropped from 750 to 335. Many rural areas are now economically dependent on manufacturing, tourism, or retirement.

During the 1980's, Congress granted Federal assistance to rescue the FCS, after the farm credit crisis depleted its retained earnings, cut its loan volume from \$78 to \$50 billion, and precipitated the failure of several FCS institutions—including the Federal Land Bank of Jackson. Recently, the FCS has operated profitably and rebuilt its capital base.

However, FCS loan volume has stagnated in nominal terms since 1988, and adjusted for inflation, has actually fallen. And despite the FCS's improved profitability, its operating costs per dollar loaned have increased. The FCS market share of total farm debt is currently about 25 percent, down from 33 percent in 1982. In contrast, commercial banks and input suppliers are expanding their shares of agricultural lending.

Rural & Export Lending Targeted

Set up by Congress in 1916, the Farm Credit System is a network of cooperatively owned financial institutions serving farmers, certain rural businesses, and rural residents. FCS institutions include Farm Credit Banks, Federal Land Bank Associations, Federal Land Credit Associations, Agricultural Credit Associations, Production Credit Associations, and Banks for Cooperatives. FCS institutions obtain their funds from the bond market.

Over the years, Congress has broadened the lending activities of the FCS considerably beyond its initial role of providing long-term, fixed-rate farm mortgages. Current authorities include lending to primary agricultural producers and their cooperatives, harvesters of aquatic products, specified farm-related businesses, buyers of moderate-priced rural homes in communities of less than 2,500, and certain rural utilities. Authorized activities of FCS also include financing specified agricultural exports.

The Farm Credit Council made several proposals in 1993 to expand FCS lending authority in two broad categories—export and rural financing. The Banks for Cooperatives are seeking broader powers to finance agricultural exports, while all FCS institutions are seeking greater authority to provide financing for rural housing, infrastructure, and commercial enterprises.

Exports. Under current law, Banks for Cooperatives may make loans for exports and imports only to eligible farmer-owned cooperatives, parties engaged in international transactions with stockholders of the bank, or to entities in which eligible cooperatives hold a specified minimum ownership interest. A temporary exception to these restrictions exists for commodity export loans guaranteed under Federal programs for former communist countries.

The Banks for Cooperatives are seeking authority to finance any agricultural exports, including value-added products, that originate in the U.S.—without regard to Federal guarantees or cooperative involvement. However, even if the requirement of farm cooperative involvement is eliminated, the Banks for Cooperatives plan to accord priority to financing exports of member cooperatives.

Housing. Specified FCS lending institutions are currently authorized to finance moderately priced, single-family homes in nonmetropolitan areas with populations not exceeding 2,500. These loans may not amount to more than 15 percent of all loans outstanding for any bank or association. The FCS is seeking to increase these limits to 20,000 in population and 20 percent of outstanding loans. Rural housing constitutes, on average, only about 3 percent of total FCS lending, but some FCS institutions are close to the current 15-percent limit.

Infrastructure. The FCS Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 provided Banks for Cooperatives broader authority to finance water and waste disposal facilities in rural areas. The act also removed the prohibition on enhancement of certain municipal tax-exempt debt. However, Internal Revenue Service

regulations still prevent the FCS from providing credit enhancements for tax-exempt municipal debt—a form of guarantee for investors. The FCS is currently seeking administrative changes to these Internal Revenue Service limitations.

The FCS is also proposing that all FCS lending institutions, not just Banks for Cooperatives, be given authority to provide credit services for supporting rural infrastructure. The FCS also wants to permit Banks for Cooperatives' to finance utility services, including purchase of services from nonmunicipal authorities such as electric cooperatives and community water corporations.

Businesses. Currently, farm-related businesses must serve the on-farm operating needs of farmers and ranchers in order to qualify for FCS financing. In addition, loans for purchasing products from farmers and ranchers may qualify for FCS financing only if 80 percent or more of the inputs originate from a member-borrower or cooperative. Often, businesses that process or market the products sold to them by cooperatives or member-borrowers do not meet the 80-percent requirement and therefore are not eligible for farm-related lending.

The FCS is seeking authority to eliminate this 80-percent requirement. As an alternative, the FCS is proposing that businesses be required simply to establish a materially beneficial link to farmer-owned member cooperatives in order to be eligible for financing. The FCS is also seeking authority to purchase and hold rural, nonfarm small business loans originated and serviced by banks and other lenders, such as rural development entities.

Rural Development. To assist in the revitalization of rural America, a priority of the current Administration, the FCS is requesting authority to make investments in rural development institutions to promote economic growth. These development entities would be set up to provide equity capital and financial services to beginning farmers, agricultural producers, and to rural enterprises attempting to comply with environmental mandates.

With expanded authority, the FCS would make equity investments in such organizations and would discount and participate in loans with them. The FCS is requesting that banks and other financial institutions also be allowed to make equity investments in rural development entities.

Lack of Competition In Rural Lending?

The FCS was created in 1916 to correct deficiencies in agricultural credit markets stemming from banking laws and regulations that limited the lending activities and geographic market of banks and thrift institutions. The initial rationale

for creating the FCS was the need to improve market efficiency because competition was restricted. Today, two factors indicate that greater efficiency could be achieved in rural credit markets if lending opportunities were expanded.

First, regulations that hamper competition among lending institutions exist in many states. Some 25 percent of rural counties are served by only one or two commercial banks. Banks in such counties may be able to earn excessive profits, an indication of market inefficiency.

Second, some characteristics of rural banks suggest efficiency gains in rural credit markets are possible. For example, nonmetro banks are on average more

Years of Expansion

1916

Federal Land Banks and Federal Land Bank Associations are created to provide long-term, fixed-rate mortgages to farmers.

1923

Federal Intermediate Credit Banks are created to provide a source of funds for operating credit for farmers.

1933

Production Credit Associations are created to provide short-term operating credit to farmers. Banks for Cooperatives are created to finance purchasing and marketing cooperatives.

1971

Federal Land Banks are allowed to lend up to 85 percent of market value of property (up from the previous limit of 65 percent of "agricultural" use value of property). Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations may loan to nonfarm rural homeowners.

FCS institutions, except Banks for Cooperatives, may make commercial

fishing and farm-related business loans.

Banks for Cooperatives are allowed to make rural utility loans.

1980

Banks for Cooperatives are allowed to make loans to finance agricultural exports that benefit U.S. farmer-owned cooperatives.

1990

Banks for Cooperatives may finance rural water and waste disposal systems.

1991

Banks for Cooperatives may make federally guaranteed loans for agricultural exports to newly emerging democracies.

1992

Banks for Cooperatives may provide a form of credit guarantee for tax-exempt municipal debt for rural communities.

Farm Finance

profitable, better capitalized, and smaller, and have lower loan-to-deposit ratios than their metro counterparts. The relatively more conservative lending practices of rural banks may stem from their inability to diversify risk, or to the lack of qualified borrowers in rural areas.

Efficiency gains in credit markets could enhance rural economic activity. If inefficiencies are preventing creditworthy borrowers from obtaining loans, rural communities suffer. Expanding powers of the FCS or removing banking regulations that limit risk diversification or market competition could address these market inefficiencies.

Authority for nonfarm-related lending by the FCS has been limited to financing rural utilities and infrastructure development, aquatic product harvesting operations, and moderately priced rural housing. If the FCS is allowed to make more loans for nonfarm-related business, farmers would share control of the system with other, sometimes competing, rural interests.

Expansion of lending opportunities could dilute farmers' control over the FCS and the System's focus on production agriculture. At a time when agriculture is already losing some of its political clout, some farmers may be uneasy about sharing control of the FCS with nonfarm borrowers.

But if inefficiencies still exist in rural credit markets, expansion of FCS lending authority could yield benefits for rural and national economic growth. An alternative to expanding FCS lending activities that could produce similar results would be the removal by Congress of regulations or other barriers to competition in agricultural credit markets, such as eliminating geographic restrictions on bank branching and interstate banking, and relaxing usury laws.

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AO

Food & Marketing



New Nutrition Labels Make Debut

With many processed foods sporting new nutrition labels this month, consumers should find it easier to monitor their intake of nutrients such as fat, cholesterol, and fiber. Estimates indicate that the health benefits to the consumer of the new labeling rules will exceed the costs.

Beginning on May 8, nutrition labels become mandatory for the first time on almost all processed foods. For bulk processed foods, nutrition information must be displayed near bulk containers.

The new labels represent a rethinking of the kinds of information consumers need. Rather than focusing mainly on vitamins, the labels provide information that addresses other current concerns of consumers, such as saturated fat and cholesterol content. The new labeling regulations also contain strict definitions of "low-fat," "light," and other nutrition claims.

The regulations on nutrition labeling carry out the provisions of the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990 (NLEA). Before passage of NLEA, nutrition labels on all foods were voluntary, unless a nutrient was added or a nutrition claim was made on a package. The NLEA makes nutrition labels mandatory for processed foods regulated by the Food and Drug Administration, and requires FDA to draft and enforce the new labeling regulations.

While the NLEA covers only FDA-regulated foods, the USDA, which regulates meat and poultry, has developed a program of nutrition labeling for those products as well. USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service worked closely with FDA, and both agencies issued labeling regulations in January 1993. Both USDA and FDA regulations will be mandatory for processed foods. The USDA regulations will go into effect on July 6, 1994.

The new FDA regulations provide a voluntary labeling program for raw vegetables, fruits, and seafood that covers the 20 most frequently consumed items from each category. USDA's labeling and information program is voluntary for raw meat and poultry, and covers the 20 highest selling cuts of each.

Strong incentives are built into the voluntary programs. FDA has had its voluntary nutrition labeling and information program in place since 1992 for the 20 top-selling raw fruit, vegetable, and seafood items. A recent FDA evaluation concluded that compliance was sufficient to keep the program on a voluntary basis. Both FDA and USDA plan to conduct surveys in 1995 to monitor compliance levels in their voluntary programs.

What's in a Label?

Some food products have already begun carrying the new labels, in advance of the May and July effective dates of the regulations. But because of the lag between the time some foods are processed and packaged and the time they appear on the shelves in food stores, not all food products will have their new labels when the regulations go into effect. Because the

Giving Meaning to the Labels

Under the new labeling regulations, a number of nutrient content terms must conform to specific definitions. Here are some prominent examples.

Calories

Calorie free: fewer than 5 calories per serving

Low calorie: 40 calories or less per serving; if the serving is 30 g or less, or 2 tablespoons or less, 40 calories per 50 g

Reduced or fewer calories: at least 25 percent fewer calories per serving than reference food

Fat

Fat free: less than 0.5 g of fat per serving

Saturated-fat free: less than 0.5 g per serving saturated fat, and less than 0.5 g per serving trans fatty acids

Low fat: 3 g or less of fat per serving; if the serving is 30 g or less or 2 tablespoons or less, 3 g per 50 g of the food

Low saturated fat: 1 g or less per serving, and not more than 15 percent of calories from saturated fatty acids

Reduced or less fat: at least 25 percent less per serving than reference food

Reduced or less saturated fat: at least 25 percent less per serving than reference food

Cholesterol

Cholesterol free: less than 2 mg of cholesterol, and 2 g or less of saturated fat per serving

Low cholesterol: 20 mg or less of cholesterol and 2 g or less of saturated fat per serving; if the serving is 30 g or less, or 2 tablespoons or less, 20 mg per 50 g of the food

Reduced or less cholesterol: at least 25 percent less cholesterol and 2 g or less saturated fat per serving than reference food

Sodium

Sodium free: less than 5 mg per serving

Low sodium: 140 mg or less per serving; if serving is 30 g or less, or 2 tablespoons or less, 140 mg per 50 g of the food

Very low sodium: 35 mg or less per serving; if the serving is 30 g or less, or 2 tablespoons or less, 35 mg per 50 g food

Reduced or less sodium: at least 25 percent less per serving than reference food

Fiber

High fiber: 5 g or more per serving (foods making high-fiber claims must meet the criterion for low fat, or the level of total fat must appear next to the high-fiber claim.)

Good source of fiber: 2.5 g to 4.9 g per serving

More or added fiber: at least 2.5 g more per serving than reference food

Serving size = Reference amount customarily consumed

labels apply to foods packed after the effective dates, fruits and vegetables canned or frozen last summer are not required to bear the new labels.

While interest in healthful diets has grown, many consumers report confusion and lack of clarity on what changes to make in their diets. A recent study by USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS) suggests that consumers may make some changes that cancel out the benefits of others. For example, some women who reduced their intake of red

meats also increased their consumption of dairy products and oils, with little net effect on total fat intake.

The new nutrition labels contain features designed to assist consumers in making healthful food choices and to make it easier to calculate the amounts and proportions of various dietary components. Besides changing the format and content of the nutrition labels, the new regulations standardize serving sizes, define specific nutrient content claims, and specify what health claims are allowed.

Information that did not appear on the old, voluntary labels and which is now mandatory, includes the following:

- number of calories derived from fat;
- amount of saturated fat, cholesterol, and dietary fiber;
- percent of daily value of each nutritional component (e.g., 20 percent of daily value of fat);

Food & Marketing

- standardized serving size; and
- recommended daily amounts of total fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, sodium, total carbohydrates, and dietary fiber in a 2,000- and a 2,500-calorie diet.

In addition, any nutrient content claims—such as “low-fat,” “light,” “reduced fat,” and “low cholesterol”—must follow strict guidelines on definition and use of terms so that consumers are not misled.

Benefits Outweigh Costs

Scientific evidence increasingly makes clear that diet affects long-term health as well as longevity. The average American diet—high in calories, fat, saturated fat, and sodium, and low in fiber-containing foods—is associated with increased risk of heart disease, obesity, hypertension, and certain types of cancer.

The benefits of labeling. The benefits were quantified in regulatory impact analyses by FDA and USDA by estimating the decrease in medical costs and productivity that would result if the incidence of diet-related disease is reduced. Calculation of benefits focused on the expected reduced intake of fat, saturated fat, and cholesterol associated with improvements in nutrition information available to consumers.

Reduction in dietary fat was assumed to result in a decrease in the number of cancer cases and early deaths after a lag of 10 years. Reducing cholesterol and saturated fat intake was assumed to decrease the incidence of heart disease and associated mortality after a lag of 2 years.

Not all consumers are likely to take advantage of the new nutrition labels—survey data suggest that less than half are likely to look for, read, and/or understand nutrition labels. FDA and USDA estimated there would be significant benefits even with limited consumer response.

The regulatory impact analyses expanded on the results of a shelf-labeling study carried out by FDA and Giant Foods, Inc.—a study that measured actual consumer response to new nutrition information. In that study, shelf labels were used to call consumers' attention to products that were low in fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, and/or sodium. Market share changes attributed to the information were estimated. These market share changes were converted into changes in food consumption and nutrient intake for the U.S. population.

The shelf-labeling program was estimated to result in an average reduction in fat intake of slightly more than 1 percent. Considering that the average intake of fat in the U.S. is about 37 percent of calories consumed—more than 20 percent higher than recommended—the change was fairly small. However, according to the impact analyses by FDA and USDA, even this small reduction in fat intake would prevent 18,700 early deaths of cancer or heart disease, saving over 117,900 life-years over a period of two decades. The monetary value associated with life-years saved was estimated to be more than \$4.5 billion over 20 years.

The costs of labeling. Costs to industry include startup expenses as well as some recurring costs. The startup costs of the new nutrition regulations include those associated with formulating management policy on new labels, conducting nutrient content analyses, designing and printing

new labels, and replacing the inventory of old labels. Recurring costs are involved in continuously verifying the nutrient content analyses. FDA and USDA have estimated that the new nutrition labeling regulations would cost industry between \$1.6 and \$2.6 billion over a period of 20 years.

The estimated benefits of the new nutrition label—\$4.5 billion—are significantly larger than the estimated costs to industry of \$1.6-\$2.6 billion. Also, the benefits calculated were based on consumer response to shelf labels, and may underestimate response to food product labels. In addition, food manufacturers may reformulate some products to improve the nutrition profile, given the high visibility of this information under the new labeling regulations, which could further improve dietary intakes.

The Next Step: Improving Food Products

USDA and other government agencies are unveiling new programs to educate the general public as well as disadvantaged groups about how best to use the new labels to meet their individual dietary needs. The food industry is collaborating in this effort and has worked with health professionals in developing educational materials.

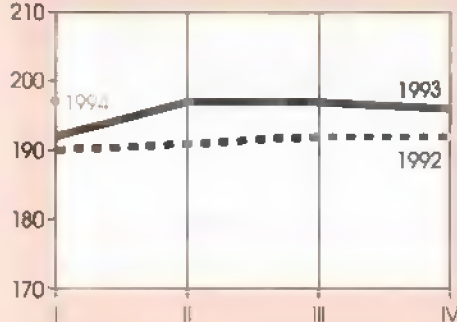
The food industry is also developing new products through reformulating foods to contain less fats, for example, and by using new technology to enhance the nutrition of traditional foods. The technology to develop traditional foods that are lower in fat or saturated fat is expected to improve the availability and taste of these alternative products in the next few years.

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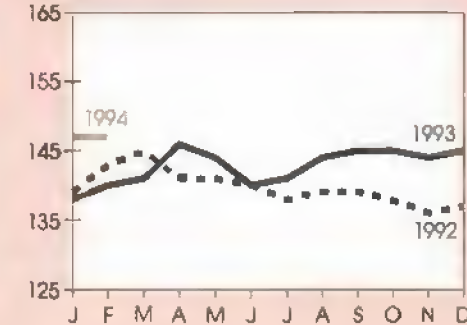
Prime Indicators

Index of prices paid by farmers

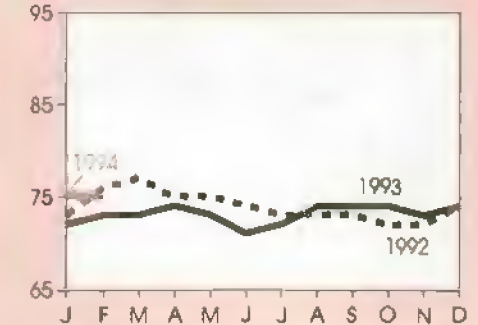
1977=100


Index of prices received by farmers¹

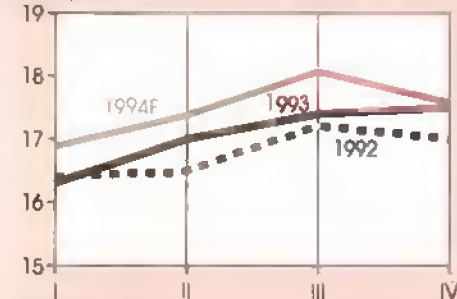
1977=100


Ratio of prices received/prices paid

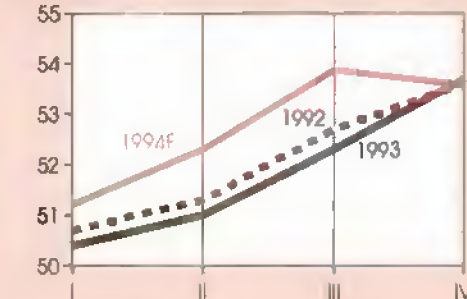
Percent


Total red meat & poultry production²

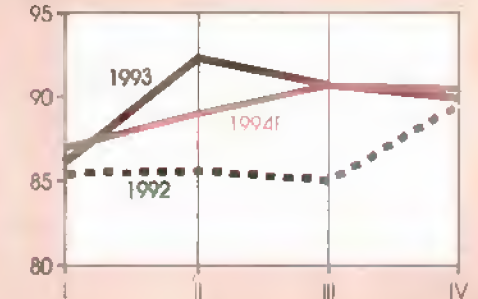
Billion pounds


Red meat & poultry consumption, per capita^{2,3}

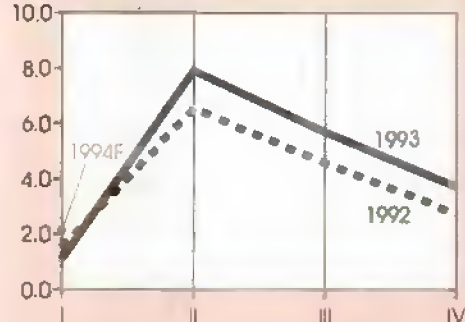
Pounds


Cash receipts from livestock & products⁴

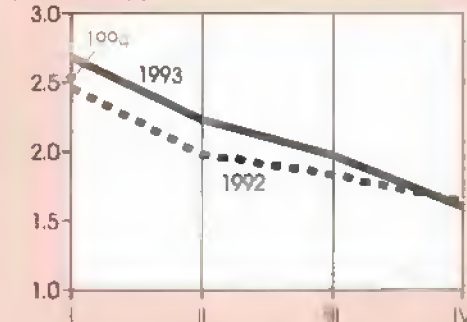
\$ billion


Corn beginning stocks⁵

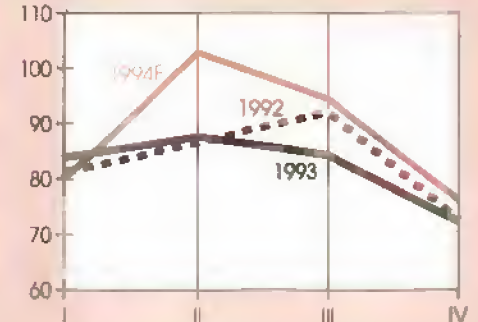
Billion bushels


Corn disappearance⁵

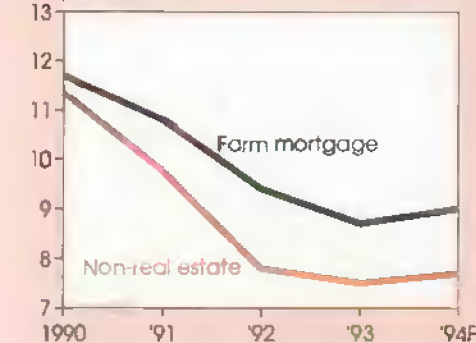
Billion bushels


Cash receipts from crops⁴

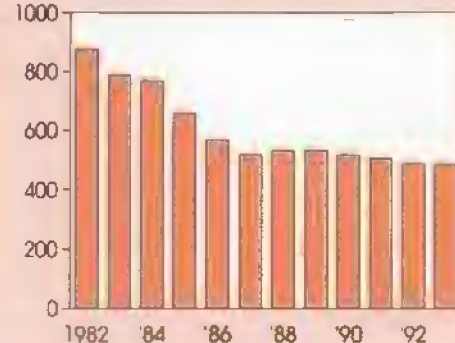
\$ billion


Farm loan interest rates

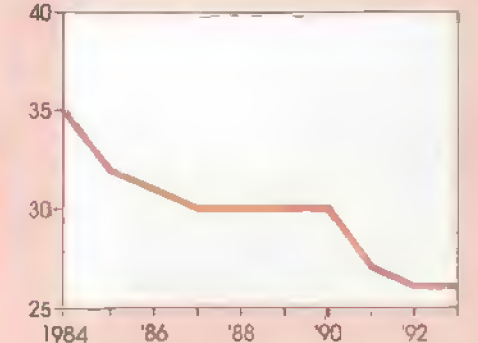
Percent


Average real value of farm real estate

1982 \$/acre


Farm value/retail food costs

Percent

¹ For all farm products.² Calendar quarters. Future quarters are forecasts for livestock, corn, and cash receipts.³ Retail weight.⁴ Seasonally adjusted annual rate. S₁=Sept.-Nov.; II=Dec.-Feb.; III=Mar.-May.; IV=June-Aug. Marketing years ending with year indicated. F=forecast.

Special Article



Jack Kelly, University of California Statewide IPM Project

Integrated Pest Management: How Far Have We Come?

As American farmers begin their spring crop planting and cultivating, many are using alternative methods of pest control. Over half of the nation's fruit, vegetable, and major field crop producers are now applying some level of integrated pest management (IPM), according to results from USDA's first comprehensive national study of pest control methods used in U.S. agriculture.

USDA research and extension programs on the IPM approach have been building for over two decades, along with state and industry efforts. The new study, based on a set of ongoing surveys which began in 1991, is designed to measure the extent of IPM adoption for over 50 U.S. crops. The surveys are being conducted jointly by USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS) and National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS).

IPM provides more efficient and sustainable pest control, and has been linked with a reduction in pesticide use. The Clinton Administration's pesticide proposal released in April, which focuses on food safety and the protection of public health and the environment, endorses the use of IPM.

The IPM approach has always included a number of biological and other nonchemical pest control strategies as well as more efficient use of pesticides through monitoring pest levels. In response to growing public interest in a cleaner environment and reduced use of chemicals, biological methods are increasingly being scrutinized for use in IPM programs.

The new study indicates that pest monitoring as well as a few specific biological strategies—pheromones for fruit and nut crops, for example, to disrupt pest breeding—were widely adopted. However, few growers used beneficial insects or many of the other biocontrol methods.

The Alternative Approaches To Pest Control

Before the widespread availability of synthetic pesticides, which began in the 1940's for most crops, field sanitation, planting dates, and other physical and cultural methods were used to control pests. Crop rotation and other biological controls, as well as plant-derived pesticides, were also used.

Synthetic pesticides were rapidly adopted by farmers soon after they became available because they were relatively inexpensive, easy to apply, and effective. *Conventional pest control* since that time has generally been defined as the use of these pesticides on a routine (calendar or pest-growth stage) basis to completely eradicate the pest from the environment. In contrast, *organic pest control* is characterized by the complete exclusion of synthetic pesticides from the production process, relying solely on biological and other nonchemical methods.

The IPM approach combines economic use of pesticides—an application is made only when pests reach economically damaging levels—with the use of biological, cultural, and other nonchemical control methods. The objective of pest control under IPM is to limit the growth of pest populations to below economically damaging levels. This approach began evolving in the 1950's as entomologists and other agricultural scientists became concerned about the unintended effects of pesticides—such as killing nontarget species and increasing pest resistance to pesticides.

Federal funding of IPM began in the 1970's, and commodities included crops using high levels of pesticides (cotton, soybeans, citrus, apples, and celery). As demand for IPM consulting services has increased since the mid-1970's, commercial consultants have developed their own IPM programs for many other crops. In addition to hiring private IPM consulting firms, farmers may also use USDA's Extension Service, co-ops, other grower organizations, and chemical company representatives for IPM services, and some farmers implement IPM on their own.

IPM programs have been designed as a more profitable and efficient alternative to conventional chemical control methods, and most have been developed to reduce pesticide use as well. A recent Virginia Tech national analysis of over two decades of

IPM field trials, regional surveys, and other studies indicated that IPM practices reduced pesticide use in seven of the eight commodities studied.

IPM's Spectrum Of Strategies

Information is the most fundamental component of the IPM approach. An IPM program begins with basic research—on the pest biology, ecology, and taxonomy of a local cropping system—which lays the foundation for developing and integrating the control techniques for that particular commodity.

The cornerstone of IPM programs has traditionally been the use of scouting (monitoring pest levels) to make pesticide decisions. Pest population levels are closely monitored and compared with economic thresholds. The *economic threshold*, or pest population level, at which pests are considered damaging depends on crop prices, pesticide cost, the types of pests, pest population densities, and other factors.

Economic thresholds are derived separately for each crop and each crop pest, and require knowledge of agricultural ecosystems, naturally occurring biological controls, and the effects of possible control actions on other organisms in the environment. Newer pesticides which target specific pests, and are less toxic to beneficial insects, are chosen for IPM programs, while conventional pest control has typically used older, broad-spectrum pesticides.

In addition, certain pesticide application methods, particularly for herbicides, may be chosen for IPM programs. *Postemergence application* of herbicide (instead of preemergence application) allows farmers to identify weed species and check infestation levels before treating, and to treat small weeds at application rates lower than the recommended amounts. Also, herbicides are generally either banded over rows or are broadcast, and *banded application* may be chosen for IPM programs since banded rates are substantially lower than *broadcast* rates.

IPM programs may also use *biological controls*, such as natural enemies of crop pests and crop rotation, which have been evolving for over a hundred years. With *crop rotation*, farmers grow the same crop in the same field only every 2 or 3 years to give beneficial soil organisms, such as pest parasites and predators, more time to fight crop pests and to break pest life cycles.

Natural enemies, including beneficial insects such as the *Trichogramma* wasp, are used to fight or inhibit crop pests, and their populations are often augmented with mass-rearing and multiple releases per season in a field. A current example of the use of natural enemies is release of the microscopic predator wasp to control spider mites in strawberry fields in California.

Pheromones—hormonal chemicals produced by the female of a species to attract a mate—are used to disrupt the mating cycles of crop pests, and are another example of biological pest

control. And a number of *biotechnological tools* may hold promise for enhancing the self-defense system of a crop plant. For example, an insect pathogen has been engineered into a tomato plant, and is in the testing phase.

IPM programs also use *physical and cultural controls*, including pruning, field sanitation, and irrigation practices. These strategies are used to control population levels of crop pests. *Strategic controls*, such as planting locations and timing, are used to avoid certain pests and are also among the arsenal of IPM control tactics.

Use of Scouting Method Is Widespread . . .

The ERS-NASS survey asked growers if they used the scouting method—monitoring fields to determine pest population levels and comparing these levels with economic thresholds—in making their pesticide decisions for insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides. More than half the surveyed farmers reported using this technique.

USDA Pest Control Surveys

In 1991, USDA began an ongoing pest control survey program with funding from two initiatives. The objectives of this new program were to collect pesticide use information on fruits and vegetables for the first time in over a decade, and to collect comprehensive information on the use of IPM and its spectrum of control tactics for the first time ever.

The cropping practices surveys, funded under the Water Quality Initiative, cover mainly field crops as well as fall potatoes. USDA's Pesticide Data Program (PDP), funded under the Food Safety Initiative, surveys fruit and vegetable growers with alternate-year surveys (fruit surveys in odd years and vegetables in even years). The data reported in this article from these surveys were collected in 1991 for fruits, in 1992 for vegetables, and in 1993 for field crops.

The 1991 fruit and nut survey targeted 30 different commodities in 13 states. The survey covered a high percentage of fruit and nut acreage, ranging from 79 percent on peaches to 100 percent on 11 commodities. The 1992 vegetable survey covered 20 different commodities in 14 states, accounting for most of U.S. vegetable acreage. The 1993 cropping practices surveys included pest management questions for corn in 10 major producing states (78 percent of acreage), soybeans in eight major producing states (72 percent of acreage), and fall potatoes in four major producing states (Idaho, Maine, Oregon, and Washington, covering 48 percent of U.S. acreage).

Special Article

An IPM Glossary

Economic thresholds—levels of pest population which if left untreated would result in reductions in revenue that exceed treatment costs; the use of economic thresholds in making pesticide treatment decisions requires information on pest infestation levels from scouting.

Field mapping—drawing a map of a field indicating locations where specific weed species were present in the past; when preemergence herbicides are applied, farmers treat only the areas with infestation (spot treatment).

Band pesticide application—the spreading of pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, or fungicides) over, or next to, each row of plants in a field; often requires row cultivation to control weeds in the row middles.

Broadcast pesticide application—the spreading of pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, or fungicides) over the entire surface area of a field.

Pests—insects, diseases, or weeds (uncultivated plants which naturally exist in the environment) that cause damage to crops, resulting in reductions in yield, crop quality, or both.

Pest control—Conventional approach to pest control refers to eradication, completely eliminating an organism from the environment. Pest control in *integrated pest management* (IPM) is to limit the growth of pest populations to below economically damaging levels.

Preemergence herbicides—herbicides applied before weeds emerge, the foundation of row crop weed control for the past 30 years.

Postemergence herbicides—herbicides applied after weeds emerge, considered more environmentally sound than preemergence herbicides because they have little or no soil residual activity.

Scouting—inspecting fields for pests to determine whether pest populations have reached levels that warrant intervention, and to help determine the appropriate method of control.

Trap cropping—planting a small plot of a crop earlier than the rest of the crop in order to attract a particular crop pest; pesticides are used to kill the pest before the rest of the crop becomes susceptible to attack.

Many farmers have been trained by USDA's Extension Service to scout their own fields. Vegetable and field crop producers were asked whether they had their acreage professionally scouted or whether they scouted the acreage themselves. However, estimates for fruit and nut acres using scouting are underestimated because the survey limited scouting for these crops to professional service providers only.

More than 50 percent of most major fruit and nut acreage was professionally scouted for insects, diseases, or weeds. For fruit and nut crops, the scouting method was used extensively on pistachios, tangerines, nectarines, and olives, but rarely on dates, limes, and blackberries. Adoption rates for the three most highly valued U.S. fruit crops—apples, oranges, and grapes—were 43, 64, and 54 percent. Fruit growers were also asked which pests they scouted for, and indicated that scouting for insects was most common, followed by scouting for diseases, and then for weeds.

Almost 60 percent of all vegetable acres used the scouting method for insects, diseases, or weeds. Scouting was adopted at relatively high rates on broccoli, celery, lettuce, and strawberries, and at relatively low rates on green peas and snap beans. The use of the scouting method on vegetable farms ranged from about 40 percent on green peas to over 80 percent on lettuce. For potatoes and tomatoes, the highest valued vegetable crops, about 76 and 66 percent of growers used the scouting method.

As with the vegetable rates, the scouting method was used on a very high percentage of corn and soybean acreage. The scouting method was used to determine herbicide applications on over 50 percent of soybean acres; soybeans are rarely treated with insecticides or fungicides.

For determining herbicide applications on corn, the scouting method was used on over 50 percent of the acreage. Corn is rarely treated with fungicides, so the scouting method is rarely needed for corn fungus. The scouting method was used on only 29 percent of corn acres for determining insecticide applications, because another IPM technique, crop rotation, is frequently used to control corn insects. The majority of corn farmers rotate corn with another crop to effectively alleviate corn rootworm problems and hence reduce the need for insecticide use.

... But Adoption Lags For Biological Controls

The IPM approach to pest management emphasizes the use of multiple tactics—cultural, biological, and other forms of control along with pesticides—to enhance the effectiveness of natural control mechanisms. The study found that the majority of farmers who used the scouting method to apply pesticides were also using one or more other pest control tactics as well, although use of many specific strategies, such as beneficial insects, was

Scouting, the Most Common IPM Method Surveyed...

| Selected crops ¹ | Surveyed area | Conven- tional pest control | Integrated pest management practices | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Scouting ² | Bene- ficial insects | Water mana- gment | Phero- mones | Limit pesticide rate ³ | Pesticide selection ³ | Adjust planting dates | Rotate pesticide use | Soil testing |
| | 1,000 acres | | Percent of planted acres | | | | | | | | |
| Sweet corn | 640 | 41 | 59 | 0 | 7 | 17 | 36 | 26 | 8 | 48 | 15 |
| Tomatoes | 357 | 34 | 66 | 5 | 21 | 6 | 41 | 38 | 47 | 26 | 42 |
| Green peas | 329 | 60 | 40 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 16 | 20 | 7 | 16 | 9 |
| Melons | 326 | 41 | 59 | 15 | 18 | 0 | 61 | 62 | 15 | 41 | 18 |
| Lettuce | 259 | 17 | 83 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 19 | 34 | 26 | 54 | 39 |
| Snap beans | 224 | 48 | 52 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 36 | 28 | 2 | 47 | 20 |
| All vegetables | 2,914 | 41 | 59 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 37 | 38 | 15 | 44 | 26 |

1992 data.

¹ Top six (by acreage) of the 20 vegetable crops surveyed. Survey covered between 71 and 100 percent of U.S. acreage of these crops. ² Includes use of economic thresholds in pesticide application. ³ To protect beneficial insects.

...Was Used on Over Half of Fruit and Nut Acreage

| | | | Integrated pest management practices | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Selected crops ¹ | Surveyed area | Conventional pest control | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Scouting ² | Beneficial insects | Pheromones | Water Management | Pruning/canopy management | Field sanitation | Resistant crop varieties | Planting locations | Trap crops |
| | 1,000 acres | | Percent of planted acres | | | | | | | | |
| Grapes | 730 | 46 | 54 | 18 | 14 | 41 | 56 | 64 | 31 | 21 | 16 |
| Oranges | 613 | 36 | 64 | 22 | 28 | 27 | 44 | 48 | 21 | 6 | 6 |
| Apples | 381 | 57 | 43 | 24 | 66 | 22 | 70 | 73 | 16 | 9 | 10 |
| Almonds | 380 | 46 | 54 | 14 | 62 | 54 | 40 | 82 | 16 | 7 | 5 |
| Peaches | 143 | 73 | 27 | 9 | 28 | 15 | 46 | 66 | 20 | 15 | 6 |
| Plums & prunes | 131 | 66 | 34 | 13 | 52 | 17 | 27 | 53 | 16 | 5 | 10 |
| All fruits & nuts | 3,251 | 49 | 51 | 19 | 37 | 31 | 47 | 60 | 22 | 11 | 9 |

1991 data.

¹ Top six (by acreage) of the 30 fruit and nut crops surveyed. Survey covered between 70 and 100 percent of U.S. acreage of these crops. ² Includes use of economic thresholds in pesticide application.

...and Over Half of Corn and Soybean Acreage

| Selected crops ¹ | Surveyed area | Conven- tional pest control | Integrated pest management practices | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|---|--------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | Scouting ² | | Crop rotation to control: | | Rotating pesticides to slow resistance to: | | Row cultivation to control weeds | Weed spot treatment |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Weeds | Insects | Weeds | Insects | Herbicides | Insecticides | | |
| | <i>Mill. acres</i> | | <i>Percent of planted acres</i> | | | | | | | |
| Corn | 57.3 | 23 | 53 | 29 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 50 | 52 | 28 |
| Soybeans | 42.5 | 41 | 59 | NA | 78 | NA | 55 | NA | 38 | 3 |

1993 data.

NA = Not applicable.

Survey covered 78 percent of total U.S. corn acreage and 72 percent of U.S. soybean acreage. ² Includes use of economic thresholds in pesticide application.

Special Article

lagging. Only about 16 percent of farmers who were using the scouting method did not use any other pest control strategy, while 22 percent of these farmers were using one or two other strategies and 30 percent were using three or more other strategies.

Pheromones, pruning, and field sanitation were commonly adopted for many fruit and nut crops, and are perhaps better understood and more easily and cheaply adopted than other practices. Less commonly adopted strategies included the use of beneficial insects, pest-resistant crop varieties, and irrigation practices. These approaches may be less documented, more expensive, or require greater managerial input for adoption than other strategies. The use of trap crops and strategic planting locations were also used on only a small portion of most fruit and nut acreage.

For the vegetable industry (excluding potatoes), alternating pesticides to slow pest resistance was the most frequently used strategy in addition to the scouting method, with an adoption rate of 44 percent, followed by protection of beneficial insects through pesticide selection (38 percent), and reduced application rates (37 percent). Soil analysis for pests was also common for certain vegetables, including celery (80 percent) and broccoli (58 percent). For potatoes, use of soil analysis for pests, crop rotation to combat pests, and alternating pesticides to slow down pest resistance were commonly practiced.

Get the full story on IPM in . . .

The Extent of Adoption of Integrated Pest Management in U.S. Agriculture

Based on IPM data from USDA's pest control surveys, and covering:

- field crops
- fruit and nuts
- vegetables

Available this summer from the
Economic Research Service

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However, beneficial insects were purchased and released for only a limited number of vegetables and on few acres—strawberries had the highest rate at 37 percent of acres, followed by melons, with 15 percent. Lower adoption rates may be due to the expense of purchasing beneficials or to uncertainty among growers about their efficacy.

For corn and soybeans, as for potatoes, common practices also included crop rotation and alternating use of pesticides. Additionally, small percentages of corn and soybean acres received spot treatments for weeds.

The postemergence herbicide application method was commonly used on corn, soybeans, and potatoes. And when using preemergence herbicides, farmers sometimes used field mapping to limit herbicides to locations with weed infestation in the past. However, the bulk of herbicides used for these three crops was applied as broadcast treatments.

Barriers & Priorities

As expected, IPM adoption and the intensity of adoption varied widely by crop. Factors in the variation include:

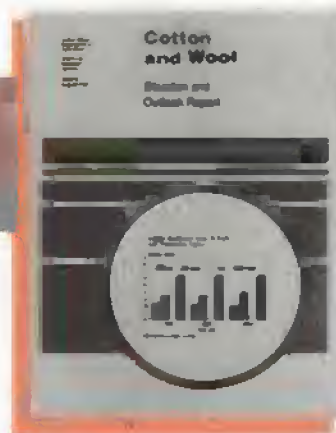
- different levels of IPM research and extension programs—some crops have longstanding private or Federal programs;
- regional differences in the strength of IPM programs; and
- the economic importance of the crop—very small crops tend to show lower rates of IPM adoption.

Also, the reason for some farmers' hesitation to adopt IPM may be that alternative pest management practices are unavailable, economic incentives to adopt alternative practices are lacking, awareness of available practices is inadequate, or managerial demands could be higher for IPM implementation. These reasons may explain why many farmers have not moved to a higher level of IPM use—incorporating nonchemical pest controls into their program.

The ultimate goal shared by USDA, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Environmental Protection Agency is to reduce health and environmental risks associated with pesticide use in agriculture. Given limited resources, the development and implementation of IPM programs for crops with high health or environmental risks will yield the greatest risk reduction benefits. [Biing-Hwan Lin (202) 219-0459, field crops; Ann Vandeman (202) 219-0434, fruit and nut crops; Jorge Fernandez-Cornejo (202) 219-0462 and Sharon Jans (202) 219-0460, vegetable crops] **AO**

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Statistical Indicators

Summary Data

Table 1.—Key Statistical Indicators of the Food & Fiber Sector

| | 1993 | | | | 1994 | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | II | III | IV | Annual | I | III F | III F | IV F | Annual F |
| Prices received by farmers (1977=100) | 146 | 141 | 145 | 143 | 147 | — | — | — | — |
| Livestock & products | 167 | 161 | 159 | 162 | 159 | — | — | — | — |
| Crops | 125 | 121 | 130 | 123 | 135 | — | — | — | — |
| Prices paid by farmers, (1977=100) | | | | | | | | | |
| Production items | 180 | 179 | 161 | 179 | 182 | — | — | — | — |
| Commodities & services, interest, taxes, & wages | 196 | 195 | 196 | 195 | 197 | — | — | — | — |
| Cash receipts (\$ bil.) 1/ | 181 | 178 | 171 | 175 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Livestock (\$ bil.) | 92 | 91 | 89 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Crops (\$ bil.) | 89 | 85 | 81 | 85 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Market basket (1982-84=100) | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost | 142 | 142 | 144 | 142 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Farm value | 107 | 104 | 104 | 105 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Spread | 160 | 162 | 165 | 162 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Farm value/retail cost (%) | 27 | 26 | 25 | 26 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Retail prices (1982-84=100) | | | | | | | | | |
| Food | 141 | 141 | 142 | 141 | 143 | — | — | — | — |
| At home | 140 | 140 | 141 | 140 | 143 | — | — | — | — |
| Away from home | 143 | 144 | 144 | 143 | 145 | — | — | — | — |
| Agricultural exports (\$ bil.) 2/ | 10.1 | 9.2 | 11.9 | 42.6 | 11.4 | 10.0 | 9.2 | — | 42.5 |
| Agricultural imports (\$ bil.) 2/ | 8.3 | 5.7 | 8.6 | 24.5 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.8 | — | 24.5 |
| Commercial production | | | | | | | | | |
| Red meat (mil. lb.) | 9,992 | 10,362 | 10,502 | 40,568 | 10,082 | 10,098 | 10,523 | 10,404 | 41,107 |
| Poultry (mil. lb.) | 6,991 | 7,034 | 6,973 | 27,539 | 8,860 | 7,375 | 7,420 | 7,225 | 28,880 |
| Eggs (mil. doz.) | 1,474 | 1,490 | 1,535 | 5,960 | 1,490 | 1,495 | 1,505 | 1,545 | 6,035 |
| Milk (bil. lb.) | 39.4 | 37.4 | 36.8 | 151.0 | 37.3 | 39.3 | 37.8 | 37.3 | 151.6 |
| Consumption, per capita | | | | | | | | | |
| Red meat and poultry (lb.) | 51.1 | 52.4 | 53.8 | 207.6 | 51.1 | 52.3 | 53.5 | 53.8 | 210.7 |
| Corn beginning stocks (mil. bu.) 3/ | 7,906.4 | 5,678.2 | 3,709.4 | 1,100.3 | 2,113.0 | 5,936.5 | 3,994.7 | — | 2,113.0 |
| Corn use (mil. bu.) 3/ | 2,229.2 | 1,970.8 | 1,599.3 | 8,478.1 | 2,525.7 | 1,949.9 | — | — | 7,650.0 |
| Prices 4/ | | | | | | | | | |
| Choice steers—Neb. Direct (\$/cwt) | 79.78 | 73.77 | 71.23 | 76.36 | 73.1 | 72-78 | 70-76 | 72-78 | 71-77 |
| Barrows & gilts—IA, So. MN (\$/cwt) | 47.59 | 48.05 | 43.93 | 48.10 | 45.8 | 45-51 | 46-52 | 43-49 | 44-50 |
| Broilers—12-city (cts./lb.) | 55.8 | 56.9 | 54.9 | 55.2 | 54.8 | 54-60 | 54-60 | 51-57 | 53-59 |
| Eggs—NY gr. A large (cts./doz.) | 73.4 | 69.6 | 71.5 | 72.5 | 71.5 | 62-68 | 66-72 | 70-78 | 67-73 |
| Milk—all at plant (\$/cwt) | 12.90 | 12.67 | 13.43 | 12.83 | 13.57 | 12.90-13.90 | 11.85-12.85 | 12.15-13.15 | 12.60-13.40 |
| Wheat—KC HRW ordinary (\$/bu.) | 3.48 | 3.36 | 3.69 | 3.59 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Corn—Chicago (\$/bu.) | 2.27 | 2.36 | 2.72 | 2.38 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Soybeans—Chicago (\$/bu.) | 5.95 | 6.66 | 6.48 | 6.18 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cotton—Avg. spot 41-34 (cts./lb.) | 55.6 | 53.8 | 56.8 | 55.4 | 70.7 | — | — | — | — |
| | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 F |
| Farm real estate values 5/ | | | | | | | | | |
| Nominal (\$ per acre) | 713 | 640 | 599 | 632 | 661 | 668 | 681 | 684 | 700 |
| Real (1982 \$) | 657 | 568 | 518 | 530 | 533 | 517 | 505 | 487 | 486 |

1/ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates. 2/ Annual data based on Oct.-Sept. fiscal years ending with year indicated. 3/ Sept.-Nov. first quarter, Dec.-Feb. second quarter; Mar.-May third quarter; Jun.-Aug. fourth quarter; Sept.-Aug. annual. Use includes exports & domestic disappearance. 4/ Simple averages, Jan.-Dec. 5/ 1990-93 values as of January 1. 1986-89 values as of February 1. 1985 values as of April 1. F = forecast, — = not available.

U.S. & Foreign Economic Data

Table 2.—U.S. Gross Domestic Product & Related Data

| | Annual | | | 1992 | 1993 | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | IV | I | II | III | IV R |
| \$ billion (quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates) | | | | | | | | |
| Gross domestic product | 5,722.9 | 6,038.5 | 6,377.9 | 6,194.4 | 6,261.6 | 6,327.6 | 6,395.9 | 6,526.5 |
| Gross national product | 5,737.1 | 6,045.8 | 6,378.1 | 6,191.9 | 6,262.1 | 6,327.1 | 6,402.3 | 6,520.9 |
| Personal consumption expenditures | 3,906.4 | 4,139.9 | 4,391.8 | 4,256.2 | 4,296.2 | 4,359.9 | 4,419.1 | 4,492.0 |
| Durable goods | 457.8 | 497.3 | 537.9 | 516.6 | 515.3 | 531.6 | 541.9 | 562.8 |
| Nondurable goods | 1,257.9 | 1,300.9 | 1,350.0 | 1,331.7 | 1,335.3 | 1,344.8 | 1,352.4 | 1,367.6 |
| Clothing & shoes | 213.0 | 228.2 | 237.3 | 236.1 | 233.1 | 235.2 | 238.2 | 242.7 |
| Food & beverages | 621.4 | 633.7 | 657.8 | 647.6 | 648.2 | 654.1 | 660.0 | 669.1 |
| Services | 2,190.7 | 2,341.6 | 2,503.9 | 2,407.9 | 2,445.5 | 2,483.4 | 2,524.8 | 2,561.8 |
| Gross private domestic investment | 736.9 | 796.5 | 891.7 | 833.3 | 874.1 | 874.1 | 884.0 | 934.5 |
| Fixed investment | 745.5 | 789.1 | 876.1 | 821.3 | 839.5 | 861.0 | 876.3 | 927.6 |
| Change in business inventories | -8.6 | 7.3 | 16.6 | 12.0 | 34.6 | 13.1 | 7.7 | 6.9 |
| Net exports of goods & services | -19.6 | -29.6 | -63.6 | -38.8 | -48.3 | -65.1 | -71.9 | -69.1 |
| Government purchases of goods & services | 1,099.3 | 1,131.8 | 1,158.1 | 1,143.8 | 1,139.7 | 1,158.6 | 1,164.8 | 1,169.1 |
| 1987 \$ billion (quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates) | | | | | | | | |
| Gross domestic product | 4,861.4 | 4,986.3 | 5,136.0 | 5,068.3 | 5,078.2 | 5,102.1 | 5,138.3 | 5,225.6 |
| Gross national product | 4,874.5 | 4,994.0 | 5,138.6 | 5,068.4 | 5,080.7 | 5,104.1 | 5,145.8 | 5,223.7 |
| Personal consumption expenditures | 3,258.6 | 3,341.8 | 3,453.2 | 3,397.2 | 3,403.8 | 3,432.7 | 3,469.6 | 3,506.9 |
| Durable goods | 426.6 | 456.6 | 490.0 | 473.4 | 471.9 | 484.2 | 493.1 | 510.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 1,048.2 | 1,062.9 | 1,088.1 | 1,081.8 | 1,076.0 | 1,083.1 | 1,093.0 | 1,100.2 |
| Clothing & shoes | 184.7 | 193.7 | 199.5 | 200.0 | 194.8 | 197.8 | 200.6 | 204.6 |
| Food & beverages | 518.7 | 520.5 | 531.0 | 529.3 | 526.7 | 528.6 | 532.6 | 538.0 |
| Services | 1,783.8 | 1,822.3 | 1,875.2 | 1,842.0 | 1,855.9 | 1,865.4 | 1,883.5 | 1,895.8 |
| Gross private domestic investment | 675.7 | 732.9 | 820.3 | 763.0 | 803.0 | 803.6 | 813.4 | 861.4 |
| Fixed investment | 684.1 | 726.4 | 806.0 | 754.3 | 773.7 | 790.8 | 806.9 | 852.9 |
| Change in business inventories | -8.4 | 6.5 | 14.3 | 8.7 | 29.3 | 13.0 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| Net exports of goods & services | -19.1 | -33.6 | -76.5 | -38.8 | -59.9 | -75.2 | -88.3 | -84.5 |
| Government purchases of goods & services | 946.3 | 945.2 | 938.9 | 946.9 | 931.3 | 941.1 | 941.7 | 941.7 |
| GDP implicit price deflator (% change) | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Disposable personal income (\$ bil.) | 4,230.5 | 4,500.2 | 4,708.7 | 4,657.8 | 4,597.5 | 4,692.2 | 4,723.7 | 4,813.5 |
| Disposable per. income (1987 \$ bil.) | 3,529.0 | 3,832.5 | 3,700.9 | 3,717.6 | 3,642.6 | 3,694.4 | 3,708.7 | 3,757.9 |
| Per capita disposable per. income (\$) | 16,741 | 17,615 | 18,225 | 18,153 | 17,876 | 18,196 | 18,265 | 18,561 |
| Per capita dis. per. income (1987 \$) | 13,965 | 14,219 | 14,330 | 14,490 | 14,163 | 14,326 | 14,341 | 14,491 |
| U.S. population, total, incl. military abroad (mil.) 1/ | 252.6 | 255.5 | 258.2 | 256.5 | 257.2 | 257.8 | 258.5 | 259.2 |
| Civilian population (mil.) 1/ | 250.5 | 253.5 | 256.4 | 254.6 | 255.3 | 256.0 | 256.7 | 257.5 |
| Annual | | | | 1993 | | | 1994 | |
| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | Feb | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb P |
| Monthly data seasonally adjusted | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial production (1987=100) | 104.1 | 106.5 | 110.9 | 109.9 | 112.8 | 114.0 | 114.6 | 115.1 |
| Leading economic indicators (1987=100) | 97.1 | 98.1 | 98.7 | 99.1 | 99.5 | 100.1 | 100.5 | 100.4 |
| Civilian employment (mil. persons) 2/ | 116.9 | 117.6 | 119.3 | 118.4 | 120.3 | 120.7 | 122.0 | 122.3 |
| Civilian unemployment rate (%) 2/ | 6.6 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| Personal income (\$ bil. annual rate) | 4,850.9 | 5,144.9 | 5,388.3 | 5,249.1 | 5,511.2 | 5,548.1 | 5,529.3 | 5,600.6 |
| Money stock—M2 (daily avg.) (\$ bil.) 3/ | 3,455.3 | 3,509.0 | 3,563.1 | 3,494.2 | 3,556.2 | 3,563.1 | 3,569.9 | 3,566.6 |
| Three-month Treasury bill rate (%) | 5.42 | 3.45 | 3.02 | 2.95 | 3.12 | 3.08 | 3.02 | 3.21 |
| AAA corporate bond yield (Moody's) (%) | 8.77 | 8.14 | 7.22 | 7.71 | 6.93 | 6.93 | 6.92 | 7.08 |
| Housing starts (1,000) 4/ | 1,014 | 1,200 | 1,288 | 1,194 | 1,406 | 1,612 | 1,258 | 1,309 |
| Auto sales at retail, total (mil.) | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 9.2 | — |
| Business inventory/sales ratio | 1.54 | 1.50 | 1.46 | 1.46 | 1.44 | 1.42 | 1.43 | — |
| Sales of all retail stores (\$bil.) 5/ | 1,863.0 | 1,959.1 | 2,081.6 | 168.8 | 179.0 | 180.9 | 178.6 | 181.5 |
| Nondurable goods stores (\$ bil.) | 1,209.5 | 1,251.8 | 1,297.0 | 107.4 | 119.4 | 109.9 | 109.2 | 110.8 |
| Food stores (\$ bil.) | 379.3 | 382.4 | 392.4 | 32.8 | 33.1 | 33.4 | 33.3 | 33.6 |
| Eating & drinking places (\$ bil.) | 194.1 | 200.8 | 211.0 | 17.1 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 17.3 | 18.0 |
| Apparel & accessory stores (\$ bil.) | 97.3 | 104.1 | 106.1 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.9 |

1/ Population estimates based on 1990 census. 2/ Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. 3/ Annual data as of December of the year listed. 4/ Private, including farm. 5/ Annual total. P = preliminary. — = not available.

Information contact: Ann Duncan (202) 219-0313.

Table 3.—World Economic Growth

| | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 E | 1993 F | 1994 F | Average 1984-93 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| Percent change in real GDP | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 2.7 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| World, less U.S. | 2.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 3.3 |
| Developed | 2.6 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.7 |
| Developed, less U.S. | 2.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 | -0.3 | 1.3 | 2.5 |
| United States | 3.3 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 0.8 | -0.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.0 |
| Canada | 3.2 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 0.4 | -1.7 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 4.1 |
| Japan | 2.7 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 1.3 | -0.5 | 0.5 | 2.3 |
| Western Europe | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 1.0 | -0.5 | 1.4 | 2.5 |
| European Union | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 1.1 | -0.3 | 1.4 | 2.5 |
| Germany | 1.5 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 2.1 | -1.3 | 0.8 | 2.2 |
| Central Europe | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 2.1 | -0.3 | -8.7 | -13.8 | -10.2 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| Former Soviet Union | 4.4 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 0.8 | -5.8 | -12.7 | -17.5 | -13.3 | -6.8 | 0.5 |
| Russia | — | 2.8 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 2.5 | -2.0 | -9.0 | -19.0 | -11.9 | -6.0 | 0.7 | -2.9 |
| Developing | 4.0 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Asia | 8.3 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.8 |
| Pacific-Asia | 8.9 | 9.4 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 9.0 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.3 |
| China | 10.1 | 14.4 | 12.3 | 8.2 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 12.8 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 8.2 |
| South Asia | 7.0 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 9.4 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 5.5 |
| India | 7.4 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 10.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 5.5 |
| Latin America | -2.6 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 1.3 | -0.1 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 4.8 |
| Mexico | -4.2 | 3.7 | 2.7 | -3.9 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 4.0 |
| Caribbean/Central | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.6 | -0.6 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| South America | -2.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 7.1 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | -1.7 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| Brazil | -3.4 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 3.3 | -0.2 | 3.3 | -4.2 | 1.2 | -0.2 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 5.5 |
| Middle East | 8.5 | 0.5 | -0.6 | -6.9 | -2.0 | -2.1 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Africa | 1.2 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| North Africa | 3.5 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 0.4 | -0.1 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 |
| Sub-Sahara | -0.4 | -0.1 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Mid-East & N. Africa | 7.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | -4.7 | -1.4 | -1.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 3.6 |

E = estimate. F = forecast.

Information contact: Alberto Jerardo, (202) 219-0782.

Farm Prices

Table 4.—Indexes of Prices Received & Paid by Farmers, U.S. Average

| | Annual | | | 1993 | | | | 1994 | | |
|---|--------|-------|--------|------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 P | Mar | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb R | Mar P |
| 1977 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prices received | | | | | | | | | | |
| All farm products | 146 | 139 | 143 | 141 | 145 | 144 | 145 | 147 | 148 | 148 |
| All crops | 129 | 121 | 123 | 116 | 130 | 128 | 133 | 135 | 135 | 132 |
| Food grains | 115 | 139 | 129 | 132 | 130 | 143 | 150 | 149 | 151 | 143 |
| Feed grains & hay | 117 | 118 | 115 | 110 | 118 | 125 | 133 | 136 | 138 | 138 |
| Feed grains | 115 | 114 | 110 | 105 | 113 | 121 | 131 | 133 | 136 | 132 |
| Cotton | 108 | 88 | 89 | 93 | 87 | 89 | 94 | 105 | 109 | 110 |
| Tobacco | 161 | 154 | 154 | 165 | 157 | 162 | 162 | 162 | 168 | 148 |
| Oil-bearing crops | 91 | 88 | 95 | 90 | 94 | 98 | 101 | 106 | 105 | 105 |
| Fruit, all | 265 | 175 | 174 | 121 | 285 | 183 | 186 | 150 | 149 | 148 |
| Fresh market 1/ | 289 | 179 | 181 | 117 | 317 | 192 | 171 | 152 | 150 | 150 |
| Commercial vegetables | 135 | 156 | 159 | 153 | 124 | 139 | 168 | 169 | 157 | 147 |
| Fresh market | 140 | 156 | 166 | 159 | 120 | 141 | 179 | 177 | 161 | 149 |
| Potatoes & dry beans | 141 | 124 | 151 | 149 | 130 | 164 | 156 | 157 | 184 | 181 |
| Livestock & products | 161 | 187 | 162 | 168 | 159 | 158 | 156 | 169 | 181 | 163 |
| Meat animals | 186 | 178 | 183 | 192 | 177 | 173 | 170 | 175 | 179 | 181 |
| Dairy products | 126 | 135 | 132 | 128 | 135 | 140 | 140 | 141 | 139 | 139 |
| Poultry & eggs | 124 | 117 | 127 | 130 | 128 | 129 | 127 | 124 | 127 | 132 |
| Prices paid | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commodities & services, | | | | | | | | | | |
| interest, taxes, & wage rates | 187 | 189 | 195 | 192 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 197 | 197 | 197 |
| Production items | 172 | 173 | 178 | 176 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 182 | 182 | 182 |
| Feed | 123 | 123 | 124 | — | 127 | — | — | 138 | — | — |
| Feeder livestock | 214 | 202 | 218 | — | 216 | — | — | 211 | — | — |
| Seed | 163 | 182 | 169 | — | 169 | — | — | 171 | — | — |
| Fertilizer | 134 | 131 | 128 | — | 127 | — | — | 127 | — | — |
| Agricultural chemicals | 151 | 159 | 165 | — | 186 | — | — | 168 | — | — |
| Fuels & energy | 203 | 199 | 201 | — | 204 | — | — | 189 | — | — |
| Farm & motor supplies | 157 | 160 | 160 | — | 159 | — | — | 159 | — | — |
| Autos & trucks | 244 | 258 | 272 | — | 278 | — | — | 278 | — | — |
| Tractors & self-propelled machinery | 211 | 219 | 227 | — | 237 | — | — | 237 | — | — |
| Other machinery | 228 | 233 | 243 | — | 248 | — | — | 248 | — | — |
| Building & fencing | 148 | 150 | 159 | — | 160 | — | — | 160 | — | — |
| Farm services & cash rent | 171 | 172 | 174 | — | 174 | — | — | 175 | — | — |
| Int. payable per acre on farm real estate debt | 137 | 129 | 123 | — | 123 | — | — | 130 | — | — |
| Taxes payable per acre on farm real estate | 164 | 171 | 180 | — | 180 | — | — | 189 | — | — |
| Wage rates (seasonally adjusted) | 200 | 209 | 217 | — | 206 | — | — | 205 | — | — |
| Production items, interest, taxes, & wage rates | 175 | 176 | 178 | — | 178 | — | — | 180 | — | — |
| Ratio, prices received to prices paid (%) 2/ | 77 | 74 | 73 | 73 | 74 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| Prices received (1910-14=100) | 665 | 636 | 653 | 646 | 662 | 656 | 662 | 672 | 678 | 676 |
| Prices paid, etc. (parity index) (1910-14=100) | 1,285 | 1,303 | 1,340 | — | 1,347 | — | — | 1,357 | — | — |
| Parity ratio (1910-14=100) (%)2/ | 51 | 49 | 49 | — | 49 | — | — | 48 | — | — |

1/ Fresh market for noncitrus, fresh market & processing for citrus. 2/ Ratio of index of prices received for all farm products to index of prices paid for commodities & services, interest, taxes, & wage rates. Ratio uses the most recent prices paid index. Prices paid data are quarterly & will be published in January, April, July, & October. R = revised, P = preliminary. — = not available.

Information contact: Ann Duncan (202) 219-0313

Table 5.—Prices Received by Farmers, U.S. Average

| | Annual 1/ | | | 1993 | | | | 1994 | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 P | Mar | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb R | Mar P |
| CROPS | | | | | | | | | | |
| All wheat (\$/bu.) | 3.00 | 3.24 | 3.20 | 3.30 | 3.22 | 3.47 | 3.60 | 3.57 | 3.58 | 3.37 |
| Rice, rough (\$/cwt) | 7.58 | 5.89 | 8.60 | 5.83 | 6.10 | 8.06 | 8.91 | 8.98 | 10.10 | 9.75 |
| Corn (\$/bu.) | 2.37 | 2.07 | 2.55 | 2.10 | 2.28 | 2.45 | 2.67 | 2.70 | 2.79 | 2.72 |
| Sorghum (\$/cwt) | 4.02 | 3.38 | 4.29 | 3.38 | 3.81 | 4.23 | 4.54 | 4.70 | 4.59 | 4.41 |
| All hay, baled (\$/ton) | 71.20 | 74.30 | 81.00 | 78.90 | 82.50 | 83.80 | 84.20 | 85.70 | 86.90 | 90.80 |
| Soybeans (\$/bu.) | 5.58 | 5.56 | 6.50 | 5.65 | 6.01 | 6.32 | 6.64 | 6.72 | 6.70 | 6.76 |
| Cotton, upland (cts./lb.) | 56.8 | 53.7 | 5/ 53.3 | 56.3 | 52.8 | 53.9 | 57.1 | 63.7 | 66.0 | 66.4 |
| Potatoes (\$/cwt) | 4.96 | 5.52 | 6.22 | 6.08 | 5.01 | 6.40 | 6.12 | 6.05 | 6.49 | 7.24 |
| Lettuce (\$/cwt) 2/ | 11.40 | 12.40 | 16.00 | 14.30 | 12.20 | 10.70 | 8.93 | 8.03 | 11.80 | 11.20 |
| Tomatoes fresh (\$/cwt) 2/ | 31.80 | 35.80 | 31.60 | 21.20 | 20.20 | 32.30 | 57.50 | 41.10 | 18.80 | 27.30 |
| Onions (\$/cwt) | 12.50 | 13.00 | 15.80 | 17.30 | 12.00 | 17.20 | 24.10 | 31.70 | 34.50 | 20.80 |
| Dry edible beans (\$/cwt) | 15.60 | 19.90 | 23.50 | 20.00 | 22.90 | 26.30 | 24.90 | 26.60 | 25.40 | 26.40 |
| Apples for fresh use (cts./lb.) | 25.1 | 19.2 | — | 14.5 | 22.4 | 20.5 | 19.0 | 19.1 | 18.7 | 16.9 |
| Pears for fresh use (\$/ton) | 385.00 | 378.00 | 371.00 | 412.00 | 391.00 | 361.00 | 323.00 | 280.00 | 256.00 | 224.00 |
| Oranges, all uses (\$/box) 3/ | 6.79 | 5.50 | 3.11 | 2.70 | 11.87 | 5.25 | 3.95 | 3.91 | 4.14 | 4.48 |
| Grapefruit, all uses (\$/box) 3/ | 5.55 | 6.23 | 2.60 | 1.59 | 8.13 | 4.19 | 4.35 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 2.54 |
| LIVESTOCK | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef cattle (\$/cwt) | 72.90 | 71.30 | 73.30 | 77.20 | 69.10 | 69.30 | 68.50 | 70.00 | 70.20 | 72.20 |
| Calves (\$/cwt) | 99.90 | 89.40 | 95.80 | 98.60 | 93.80 | 91.50 | 92.60 | 94.00 | 95.00 | 97.90 |
| Hogs (\$/cwt) | 48.80 | 42.10 | 45.40 | 46.50 | 46.90 | 42.50 | 40.60 | 43.50 | 47.90 | 45.00 |
| Lambs (\$/cwt) | 52.50 | 60.80 | 64.50 | 76.00 | 64.50 | 65.80 | 66.00 | 60.80 | 60.00 | 59.70 |
| All milk, sold to plants (\$/cwt) | 12.27 | 13.15 | 12.83 | 12.20 | 13.10 | 13.60 | 13.60 | 13.70 | 13.50 | 13.50 |
| Milk, manuf. grade (\$/cwt) | 11.05 | 11.91 | 11.77 | 11.10 | 12.40 | 12.70 | 12.50 | 12.30 | 12.30 | 12.40 |
| Broilers (cts./lb.) | 31.0 | 30.8 | 34.2 | 32.4 | 35.1 | 34.7 | 33.6 | 33.4 | 34.0 | 35.3 |
| Eggs (cts./doz.) 4/ | 66.0 | 58.4 | 62.9 | 70.7 | 60.0 | 62.8 | 63.1 | 61.9 | 63.7 | 65.9 |
| Turkeys (cts./lb.) | 37.7 | 37.6 | 38.9 | 37.2 | 43.1 | 42.8 | 40.9 | 36.8 | 37.1 | 38.4 |

1/ Season average price by crop year for crops. Calendar year average of monthly prices for livestock. 2/ Excludes Hawaii. 3/ Equivalent on-tree returns.
 4/ Average of all eggs sold by producers including hatching eggs & eggs sold at retail. 5/ Average for Aug. 1 – Dec. 1 P = preliminary. R = revised.
 — = not available.

Information contact: Ann Duncan (202) 219-0313.

Producer & Consumer Prices

Table 6.—Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, U.S. Average (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| | Annual | 1993 | | | | | | 1994 | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1993 | Mar | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar |
| 1982-84=100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Price Index, all items | 144.5 | 143.6 | 144.8 | 145.1 | 145.7 | 145.8 | 145.8 | 146.2 | 146.7 | 147.2 |
| Consumer Price Index, less food | 145.1 | 144.2 | 145.8 | 145.1 | 146.4 | 146.8 | 146.4 | 146.6 | 147.3 | 148.0 |
| All food | 140.9 | 140.1 | 140.8 | 141.1 | 141.6 | 141.9 | 142.7 | 143.7 | 142.9 | 143.2 |
| Food away from home | 143.2 | 142.4 | 143.6 | 143.8 | 144.0 | 144.2 | 144.3 | 144.5 | 144.6 | 144.8 |
| Food at home | 140.1 | 139.4 | 139.7 | 140.0 | 140.8 | 141.2 | 142.3 | 143.8 | 142.8 | 142.8 |
| Meats 1/ | 134.6 | 133.1 | 135.6 | 135.5 | 135.9 | 136.3 | 135.9 | 136.1 | 136.0 | 136.4 |
| Beef & veal | 137.1 | 136.3 | 137.4 | 137.0 | 137.2 | 138.0 | 137.7 | 137.3 | 136.9 | 138.0 |
| Pork | 131.7 | 129.0 | 133.8 | 134.6 | 134.8 | 134.4 | 133.1 | 133.9 | 134.1 | 134.6 |
| Poultry | 136.9 | 135.7 | 137.5 | 138.0 | 139.2 | 139.7 | 141.1 | 140.5 | 140.4 | 140.1 |
| Fish | 156.8 | 157.8 | 154.1 | 155.4 | 157.4 | 158.9 | 158.7 | 163.2 | 160.9 | 161.8 |
| Eggs | 117.1 | 120.3 | 117.4 | 113.4 | 114.9 | 118.0 | 116.0 | 118.5 | 117.4 | 120.5 |
| Dairy products 2/ | 129.4 | 128.8 | 130.5 | 129.6 | 129.5 | 129.5 | 130.2 | 131.6 | 131.8 | 131.8 |
| Fats & oils 3/ | 130.0 | 130.2 | 130.1 | 130.0 | 130.0 | 129.2 | 129.4 | 131.3 | 131.5 | 132.6 |
| Fresh fruit | 188.8 | 184.4 | 184.7 | 193.3 | 197.7 | 194.4 | 205.4 | 207.2 | 194.8 | 199.1 |
| Processed fruit | 132.3 | 132.0 | 132.2 | 132.4 | 132.8 | 133.4 | 133.7 | 134.6 | 133.0 | 133.3 |
| Fresh vegetables | 168.4 | 173.7 | 158.1 | 157.4 | 157.7 | 166.1 | 174.9 | 161.7 | 168.1 | 167.0 |
| Potatoes | 154.6 | 142.4 | 165.8 | 156.1 | 152.1 | 158.3 | 165.0 | 169.4 | 171.3 | 179.8 |
| Processed vegetables | 130.8 | 130.2 | 131.4 | 130.9 | 131.7 | 131.7 | 132.8 | 135.8 | 136.1 | 135.7 |
| Cereals & bakery products | 156.6 | 154.8 | 157.5 | 157.7 | 158.1 | 157.9 | 158.9 | 160.3 | 161.3 | 160.4 |
| Sugar & sweets | 133.4 | 132.8 | 133.7 | 133.3 | 134.1 | 133.7 | 133.3 | 134.9 | 135.6 | 135.3 |
| Beverages, nonalcoholic | 114.8 | 114.8 | 114.1 | 113.8 | 115.4 | 115.4 | 114.8 | 116.1 | 116.0 | 116.0 |
| Apparel | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apparel, commodities less footwear | 131.9 | 135.2 | 130.0 | 133.0 | 134.7 | 134.6 | 130.3 | 127.6 | 130.1 | 134.5 |
| Footwear | 125.9 | 126.3 | 123.5 | 126.2 | 127.3 | 127.4 | 125.8 | 125.9 | 125.9 | 127.0 |
| Tobacco & smoking products | 228.4 | 236.3 | 227.9 | 215.1 | 214.0 | 214.5 | 215.5 | 217.6 | 217.4 | 217.7 |
| Beverages, alcoholic | 149.6 | 149.4 | 149.7 | 149.9 | 150.1 | 150.0 | 150.3 | 151.0 | 151.1 | 151.4 |

1/ Beef, veal, lamb, pork, & processed meat. 2/ Includes butter. 3/ Excludes butter.

Information contact: Ann Duncan (202) 219-0313.

Table 7.—Producer Price Indexes, U.S. Average (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| | Annual | | | 1993 | | | | | 1994 | |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | Feb | Sept | Oct R | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb |
| | 1982 = 100 | | | | | | | | | |
| All commodities | 118.5 | 117.2 | 118.9 | 118.4 | 118.7 | 119.1 | 118.9 | 118.4 | 119.0 | 119.2 |
| Finished goods 1/ | 121.7 | 123.2 | 124.7 | 124.5 | 123.8 | 124.6 | 124.4 | 124.1 | 124.4 | 124.8 |
| All foods 2/ | 122.2 | 120.9 | 123.8 | 122.2 | 123.4 | 123.4 | 125.2 | 125.9 | 125.5 | 125.0 |
| Consumer foods | 124.1 | 123.3 | 125.7 | 124.5 | 125.7 | 125.4 | 129.7 | 127.2 | 127.1 | 126.7 |
| Fresh fruit & melons | 129.9 | 84.0 | 84.2 | 78.7 | 92.3 | 89.2 | 90.3 | 93.7 | 81.7 | 84.4 |
| Fresh & dried vegetables | 103.8 | 115.0 | 133.5 | 136.9 | 116.7 | 103.2 | 144.9 | 160.1 | 143.0 | 112.4 |
| Dried fruit | 111.8 | 114.6 | 118.2 | 115.7 | 117.8 | 120.7 | 120.8 | 121.8 | 121.2 | 121.5 |
| Canned fruit & juice | 128.6 | 134.5 | 126.1 | 127.5 | 126.3 | 125.8 | 126.7 | 126.3 | 126.8 | 128.6 |
| Frozen fruit & juice | 116.3 | 125.9 | 110.9 | 105.8 | 114.1 | 114.9 | 117.6 | 115.8 | 116.1 | 113.5 |
| Fresh veg. excl. potatoes | 100.2 | 118.4 | 126.4 | 125.8 | 117.0 | 89.5 | 141.1 | 167.0 | 146.3 | 99.4 |
| Canned veg. & juices | 112.9 | 109.5 | 110.6 | 109.8 | 110.4 | 111.5 | 113.1 | 112.3 | 113.0 | 115.1 |
| Frozen vegetables | 117.6 | 116.4 | 121.0 | 118.0 | 122.6 | 123.2 | 123.7 | 125.4 | 126.0 | 126.7 |
| Potatoes | 125.7 | 118.4 | 144.9 | 119.1 | 134.0 | 143.7 | 167.7 | 178.8 | 170.5 | 165.6 |
| Eggs for fresh use (1991=100) | 3/ | 78.8 | 86.6 | 87.9 | 75.7 | 85.8 | 86.5 | 86.0 | 82.9 | 88.3 |
| Bakery products | 146.6 | 152.5 | 156.6 | 155.7 | 157.3 | 157.9 | 167.9 | 157.9 | 158.4 | 158.9 |
| Meats | 113.5 | 106.7 | 110.5 | 109.7 | 110.5 | 108.3 | 107.4 | 106.3 | 106.1 | 108.4 |
| Beef & veal | 112.2 | 109.5 | 112.9 | 114.9 | 110.7 | 105.9 | 107.2 | 107.3 | 105.0 | 105.5 |
| Pork | 113.4 | 98.9 | 105.4 | 99.9 | 108.0 | 109.7 | 104.2 | 101.0 | 103.7 | 110.4 |
| Processed poultry | 109.9 | 109.0 | 111.6 | 108.4 | 115.4 | 115.7 | 113.7 | 113.0 | 112.9 | 112.9 |
| Fish | 149.5 | 156.1 | 156.7 | 167.2 | 147.7 | 155.1 | 154.6 | 156.2 | 171.7 | 155.1 |
| Dairy products | 114.6 | 117.9 | 118.1 | 115.4 | 118.4 | 119.0 | 120.3 | 121.0 | 120.3 | 119.9 |
| Processed fruits & vegetables | 119.6 | 120.8 | 118.3 | 117.0 | 118.9 | 119.5 | 120.7 | 120.5 | 120.9 | 121.4 |
| Shortening & cooking oil | 116.5 | 115.1 | 123.0 | 116.7 | 124.6 | 124.2 | 125.3 | 131.8 | 139.2 | 140.2 |
| Soft drinks | 125.5 | 125.6 | 126.3 | 127.9 | 125.4 | 125.6 | 125.5 | 125.1 | 127.0 | 127.6 |
| Consumer finished goods less foods | 118.7 | 120.8 | 121.7 | 121.8 | 120.5 | 121.2 | 120.3 | 119.4 | 119.8 | 120.5 |
| Beverages, alcoholic | 123.7 | 126.1 | 126.0 | 128.3 | 125.7 | 125.9 | 125.8 | 125.6 | 125.8 | 127.7 |
| Apparel | 119.6 | 122.2 | 123.2 | 123.1 | 123.3 | 123.3 | 123.2 | 122.9 | 123.0 | 123.5 |
| Footwear | 128.6 | 132.0 | 134.4 | 133.8 | 134.9 | 134.7 | 134.7 | 135.0 | 135.3 | 135.6 |
| Tobacco products | 249.7 | 275.3 | 260.1 | 292.2 | 213.2 | 213.5 | 213.5 | 221.2 | 225.5 | 224.9 |
| Intermediate materials 4/ | 114.4 | 114.7 | 116.2 | 115.6 | 116.8 | 116.5 | 116.2 | 115.9 | 116.1 | 116.6 |
| Materials for food manufacturing | 115.3 | 113.9 | 115.6 | 112.8 | 116.3 | 116.7 | 117.6 | 119.0 | 119.0 | 119.2 |
| Flour | 96.8 | 109.5 | 109.3 | 110.0 | 104.2 | 109.2 | 111.8 | 116.7 | 113.2 | 113.1 |
| Refined sugar 5/ | 121.6 | 119.8 | 118.3 | 117.6 | 118.4 | 118.7 | 118.8 | 118.9 | 118.4 | 118.3 |
| Crude vegetable oils | 103.0 | 97.1 | 110.3 | 101.3 | 113.3 | 112.5 | 117.9 | 136.6 | 141.8 | 138.8 |
| Crude materials 6/ | 101.2 | 100.4 | 102.4 | 101.4 | 101.0 | 102.8 | 102.5 | 100.4 | 102.2 | 100.9 |
| Foodstuffs & feedstuffs | 105.5 | 105.1 | 108.3 | 106.0 | 107.7 | 105.7 | 109.5 | 111.5 | 111.5 | 112.8 |
| Fruits & vegetables & nuts 7/ | 114.7 | 96.9 | 106.0 | 105.2 | 102.3 | 94.6 | 114.6 | 121.4 | 108.4 | 97.1 |
| Grains | 92.0 | 97.3 | 94.4 | 88.1 | 92.2 | 96.4 | 105.9 | 116.4 | 118.0 | 116.3 |
| Livestock | 107.9 | 104.7 | 107.0 | 110.0 | 105.7 | 100.0 | 100.5 | 99.2 | 100.7 | 103.6 |
| Poultry, live | 111.2 | 112.6 | 122.0 | 110.4 | 135.1 | 126.1 | 127.2 | 118.4 | 110.9 | 119.6 |
| Fibers, plant & animal | 115.1 | 89.8 | 91.3 | 89.5 | 89.4 | 92.0 | 88.8 | 98.1 | 107.1 | 119.0 |
| Fluid milk | 89.5 | 96.1 | 93.8 | 89.1 | 94.0 | 95.6 | 97.3 | 98.7 | 98.8 | 97.9 |
| Oilseeds | 106.4 | 107.5 | 115.9 | 106.7 | 118.4 | 114.3 | 119.1 | 127.1 | 127.4 | 127.4 |
| Tobacco, leaf | 101.1 | 101.0 | 99.6 | 110.0 | 100.9 | 102.2 | 98.9 | 105.5 | 105.5 | 109.4 |
| Sugar, raw cane | 113.7 | 112.1 | 113.2 | 109.7 | 115.3 | 114.7 | 114.6 | 115.4 | 115.2 | 114.9 |

1/ Commodities ready for sale to ultimate consumer. 2/ Includes all raw, intermediate, & processed foods (excludes soft drinks, alcoholic beverages, & manufactured animal feeds). 3/ New index beginning Dec. 1991. 4/ Commodities requiring further processing to become finished goods. 5/ All types & sizes of refined sugar. 6/ Products entering market for the first time that have not been manufactured at that point. 7/ Fresh & dried. R = revised.

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Farm-Retail Price Spreads

Table 8.—Farm-Retail Price Spreads

| | Annual | | | 1993 | | | | | 1994 | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | Feb | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb |
| Market basket 1/ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost (1982-84=100) | 137.4 | 138.4 | 141.9 | 140.8 | 142.2 | 142.8 | 143.2 | 144.6 | 145.8 | 144.4 |
| Farm value (1982-84=100) | 106.1 | 103.4 | 104.9 | 103.8 | 104.2 | 102.2 | 104.2 | 105.4 | 108.4 | 103.7 |
| Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100) | 154.2 | 157.3 | 161.9 | 160.5 | 162.8 | 164.7 | 164.2 | 165.7 | 167.1 | 166.3 |
| Farm value-retail cost (%) | 27.0 | 26.2 | 25.9 | 25.8 | 25.7 | 25.1 | 25.5 | 25.5 | 25.6 | 25.2 |
| Meat products | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost (1982-84=100) | 132.5 | 130.7 | 134.6 | 132.1 | 135.5 | 135.9 | 136.3 | 135.9 | 136.1 | 138.0 |
| Farm value (1982-84=100) | 110.0 | 104.5 | 107.2 | 108.9 | 105.4 | 102.0 | 101.0 | 97.4 | 97.1 | 101.5 |
| Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100) | 155.8 | 157.5 | 162.8 | 155.9 | 166.4 | 170.7 | 172.5 | 175.4 | 178.2 | 171.4 |
| Farm value-retail cost (%) | 42.0 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 41.8 | 39.4 | 38.0 | 37.5 | 38.3 | 38.1 | 37.8 |
| Dairy products | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost (1982-84=100) | 125.1 | 128.5 | 129.4 | 128.8 | 129.8 | 129.5 | 129.5 | 130.2 | 131.8 | 131.8 |
| Farm value (1982-84=100) | 90.0 | 95.9 | 93.0 | 90.0 | 91.7 | 92.2 | 95.7 | 97.2 | 98.4 | 96.5 |
| Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100) | 157.5 | 158.8 | 162.9 | 164.8 | 164.5 | 163.9 | 160.7 | 160.6 | 162.3 | 164.4 |
| Farm value-retail cost (%) | 34.5 | 35.8 | 34.5 | 33.5 | 34.0 | 34.1 | 35.4 | 35.8 | 35.9 | 35.1 |
| Poultry | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost (1982-84=100) | 131.5 | 131.4 | 136.9 | 133.1 | 138.0 | 139.2 | 139.7 | 141.1 | 140.5 | 140.4 |
| Farm value (1982-84=100) | 102.5 | 104.0 | 111.5 | 103.0 | 118.5 | 118.0 | 114.8 | 110.9 | 108.3 | 110.1 |
| Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100) | 164.9 | 163.0 | 166.2 | 167.7 | 160.5 | 165.9 | 168.4 | 175.9 | 177.5 | 175.3 |
| Farm value-retail cost (%) | 41.7 | 42.4 | 43.8 | 41.4 | 48.0 | 44.8 | 44.0 | 42.1 | 41.3 | 42.0 |
| Eggs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost (1982-84=100) | 121.2 | 108.3 | 117.1 | 115.6 | 113.4 | 114.9 | 118.0 | 116.0 | 118.5 | 117.4 |
| Farm value (1982-84=100) | 100.9 | 77.8 | 88.9 | 88.3 | 77.9 | 84.2 | 89.5 | 89.2 | 86.6 | 89.9 |
| Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100) | 157.6 | 163.2 | 167.8 | 164.8 | 177.2 | 170.0 | 169.1 | 164.2 | 175.8 | 166.8 |
| Farm value-retail cost (%) | 53.5 | 48.1 | 48.8 | 49.1 | 44.1 | 47.1 | 48.8 | 49.4 | 47.0 | 49.2 |
| Cereal & bakery products | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost (1982-84=100) | 145.8 | 151.5 | 156.6 | 154.9 | 157.7 | 158.1 | 157.9 | 158.9 | 160.3 | 161.3 |
| Farm value (1982-84=100) | 85.3 | 94.7 | 91.4 | 91.2 | 88.2 | 93.3 | 101.2 | 108.0 | 106.4 | 106.1 |
| Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100) | 154.3 | 159.4 | 165.6 | 163.8 | 167.4 | 167.1 | 165.8 | 168.0 | 167.8 | 169.0 |
| Farm value-retail cost (%) | 7.2 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| Fresh fruits | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost (1982-84=100) | 200.1 | 189.6 | 195.8 | 191.6 | 203.7 | 208.1 | 204.3 | 216.8 | 217.0 | 198.8 |
| Farm value (1982-84=100) | 174.4 | 122.6 | 134.8 | 132.0 | 152.2 | 142.8 | 129.7 | 128.2 | 135.5 | 119.8 |
| Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100) | 211.9 | 220.6 | 224.0 | 219.1 | 227.5 | 238.2 | 238.7 | 257.4 | 254.6 | 235.3 |
| Farm value-retail cost (%) | 27.5 | 20.4 | 21.7 | 21.8 | 23.6 | 21.7 | 20.1 | 18.7 | 19.7 | 19.0 |
| Fresh vegetables | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost (1982-84=100) | 154.4 | 157.9 | 168.4 | 171.1 | 157.4 | 157.7 | 166.1 | 174.9 | 181.7 | 168.1 |
| Farm value (1982-84=100) | 110.8 | 120.5 | 128.4 | 132.5 | 111.1 | 97.3 | 120.6 | 149.7 | 168.3 | 136.3 |
| Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100) | 176.8 | 177.2 | 189.0 | 181.0 | 181.2 | 188.8 | 189.5 | 187.9 | 188.6 | 184.5 |
| Farm value-retail cost (%) | 24.4 | 25.9 | 25.9 | 25.3 | 24.0 | 20.9 | 24.7 | 29.1 | 31.5 | 27.5 |
| Processed fruits & vegetables | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost (1982-84=100) | 130.2 | 133.7 | 131.5 | 131.9 | 131.6 | 132.2 | 132.5 | 133.2 | 135.0 | 134.2 |
| Farm value (1982-84=100) | 120.8 | 129.0 | 130.5 | 106.2 | 106.5 | 109.1 | 109.2 | 118.7 | 117.0 | 115.5 |
| Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100) | 133.2 | 135.2 | 139.4 | 139.9 | 139.4 | 139.4 | 139.8 | 137.7 | 140.6 | 140.0 |
| Farm value-retail cost (%) | 22.0 | 22.9 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 21.2 | 20.6 | 20.5 |
| Fats & oils | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost (1982-84=100) | 131.7 | 129.8 | 130.0 | 130.7 | 130.0 | 130.0 | 129.2 | 129.4 | 131.3 | 131.5 |
| Farm value (1982-84=100) | 98.0 | 93.2 | 107.5 | 99.7 | 110.1 | 107.1 | 118.6 | 128.9 | 136.9 | 126.1 |
| Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100) | 144.2 | 143.3 | 138.3 | 142.1 | 137.3 | 138.4 | 133.1 | 129.6 | 129.2 | 133.5 |
| Farm value-retail cost (%) | 20.0 | 19.3 | 22.2 | 20.5 | 22.8 | 22.2 | 24.7 | 26.8 | 28.0 | 25.8 |
| | Annual | | | 1993 | | | | 1994 | | |
| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | Mar | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar |
| Beef, Choice | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail price 2/ (cts./lb.) | 288.3 | 284.6 | 293.4 | 295.5 | 288.5 | 291.0 | 288.2 | 286.8 | 284.9 | 288.3 |
| Wholesale value 3/ (cts.) | 182.5 | 179.8 | 182.5 | 191.7 | 171.6 | 174.2 | 170.6 | 172.4 | 172.7 | 176.9 |
| Net farm value 4/ (cts.) | 180.2 | 161.8 | 164.1 | 178.7 | 151.0 | 152.1 | 152.3 | 154.4 | 155.5 | 160.6 |
| Farm-retail spread (cts.) | 128.1 | 122.8 | 129.3 | 116.8 | 137.5 | 138.9 | 135.9 | 132.4 | 129.4 | 127.7 |
| Wholesale-retail 5/ (cts.) | 105.8 | 105.0 | 110.9 | 103.8 | 116.9 | 116.8 | 117.6 | 114.4 | 112.2 | 111.4 |
| Farm-wholesale 6/ (cts.) | 22.3 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 13.0 | 20.6 | 22.1 | 18.3 | 18.0 | 17.2 | 16.3 |
| Farm value-retail price (%) | 56 | 57 | 56 | 60 | 52 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 |
| Pork | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail price 2/ (cts./lb.) | 211.9 | 198.0 | 197.8 | 193.9 | 201.2 | 202.1 | 201.1 | 201.2 | 199.9 | 201.4 |
| Wholesale value 3/ (cts.) | 108.9 | 98.9 | 102.8 | 102.6 | 106.5 | 103.7 | 102.7 | 106.4 | 108.1 | 105.0 |
| Net farm value 4/ (cts.) | 78.4 | 67.8 | 72.5 | 74.6 | 75.0 | 68.2 | 64.1 | 69.7 | 76.6 | 70.2 |
| Farm-retail spread (cts.) | 133.5 | 130.2 | 125.1 | 119.3 | 126.2 | 133.9 | 137.0 | 131.5 | 123.3 | 131.2 |
| Wholesale-retail 5/ (cts.) | 103.0 | 99.1 | 94.8 | 91.3 | 94.7 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 94.8 | 91.8 | 96.4 |
| Farm-wholesale 6/ (cts.) | 30.6 | 31.1 | 30.3 | 28.0 | 31.5 | 35.5 | 38.6 | 36.7 | 31.5 | 34.8 |
| Farm value-retail price (%) | 37 | 34 | 37 | 38 | 37 | 34 | 32 | 35 | 38 | 35 |

1/ Retail costs are based on CPI-U of retail prices for domestically produced farm foods, published monthly by BLS. The farm value is the payment for the quantity of farm equivalent to the retail unit, less allowance for byproduct. Farm values are based on prices at first point of sale & may include marketing charges such as grading & packing for some commodities. The farm-retail spread, the difference between the retail price & the farm value, represents charges for assembling, processing, transporting, distributing. 2/ Weighted average price of retail cuts from pork & choice yield grade 3 beef. Prices from BLS. 3/ Value of wholesale (boxed beef) & wholesale cuts (pork) equivalent to 1 lb. of retail cuts adjusted for transportation costs & byproduct values. 4/ Market value to producer for live animal equivalent to 1 lb. of retail cuts, minus value of byproducts. 5/ Charges for retailing & other marketing services such as wholesaling, & in-city transportation. 6/ Charges for livestock marketing, processing, & transportation.

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Table 9.—Price Indexes of Food Marketing Costs

| | Annual | | | 1992 | 1993 | | | | 1994 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | IV | I | II | III | IV | IP |
| 1987=100* | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor—hourly earnings & benefits | 409.7 | 418.8 | 431.9 | 422.4 | 426.9 | 432.6 | 432.2 | 435.7 | 438.2 |
| Processing | 420.4 | 436.7 | 448.9 | 439.9 | 443.5 | 450.1 | 450.1 | 452.1 | 455.1 |
| Wholesaling | 443.8 | 458.6 | 475.2 | 463.9 | 469.6 | 475.7 | 476.1 | 479.3 | 483.4 |
| Retailing | 383.9 | 383.4 | 395.7 | 386.5 | 391.6 | 396.1 | 395.0 | 400.2 | 401.4 |
| Packaging & containers | 371.2 | 370.1 | 371.1 | 371.4 | 370.8 | 369.3 | 368.4 | 376.1 | 376.9 |
| Paperboard boxes & containers | 320.3 | 324.8 | 322.9 | 324.9 | 324.2 | 323.5 | 322.4 | 321.4 | 324.4 |
| Metal cans | 470.5 | 478.1 | 487.7 | 477.7 | 478.0 | 478.2 | 477.7 | 516.9 | 519.5 |
| Paper bags & related products | 410.9 | 387.8 | 387.3 | 393.0 | 392.5 | 390.6 | 385.1 | 321.0 | 379.7 |
| Plastic films & bottles | 310.7 | 309.9 | 307.9 | 313.2 | 311.2 | 305.2 | 304.9 | 310.3 | 308.3 |
| Glass containers | 446.0 | 444.4 | 446.8 | 443.1 | 442.8 | 444.8 | 450.3 | 449.1 | 449.0 |
| Metal foil | 251.6 | 241.0 | 238.8 | 240.9 | 239.4 | 238.5 | 238.5 | 238.9 | 236.1 |
| Transportation services | 422.6 | 426.1 | 425.9 | 424.0 | 425.4 | 426.0 | 426.2 | 426.0 | 430.2 |
| Advertising | 460.1 | 484.0 | 507.6 | 490.2 | 500.2 | 505.8 | 510.1 | 514.4 | 524.0 |
| Fuel & power | 655.7 | 654.6 | 671.7 | 573.9 | 661.2 | 676.2 | 676.9 | 672.3 | 657.1 |
| Electric | 508.3 | 514.0 | 522.3 | 511.8 | 506.1 | 520.9 | 549.4 | 513.0 | 506.5 |
| Petroleum | 649.8 | 639.9 | 638.9 | 681.1 | 645.7 | 684.0 | 609.5 | 636.3 | 585.4 |
| Natural gas | 1,085.0 | 1,081.1 | 1,132.9 | 1,101.8 | 1,108.4 | 1,119.5 | 1,139.0 | 1,164.7 | 1,185.7 |
| Communications, water & sewage | 261.7 | 266.9 | 270.0 | 268.4 | 269.0 | 268.4 | 270.3 | 272.2 | 275.0 |
| Rent | 282.7 | 278.3 | 273.1 | 276.7 | 273.8 | 274.6 | 272.3 | 271.5 | 271.5 |
| Maintenance & repair | 442.7 | 454.8 | 465.2 | 458.8 | 462.8 | 466.2 | 467.4 | 464.5 | 467.3 |
| Business services | 425.4 | 441.9 | 459.9 | 447.7 | 451.9 | 457.9 | 463.1 | 466.7 | 467.3 |
| Supplies | 319.3 | 318.1 | 321.3 | 320.1 | 319.6 | 321.9 | 321.6 | 322.1 | 319.9 |
| Property taxes & insurance | 480.5 | 496.7 | 512.9 | 503.2 | 507.5 | 510.9 | 514.8 | 518.4 | 522.8 |
| Interest, short-term | 114.5 | 74.4 | 64.7 | 69.8 | 64.3 | 63.7 | 64.8 | 65.9 | 71.7 |
| Total marketing cost index | 409.3 | 415.8 | 425.2 | 419.1 | 421.4 | 425.3 | 425.6 | 428.5 | 430.4 |

* Indexes measure changes in employee earnings & benefits & in prices of supplies & services used in processing, wholesaling, & retailing U.S. farm foods purchased for at-home consumption. P = preliminary.

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Livestock & Products

Table 10.—U.S. Meat Supply & Use

| | Beg. stocks | Produc- tion 1/ | Imports | Total supply | Exports | Ending stocks | Consumption | | Primary market price 3/ |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | Total | Per capita 2/ | |
| Million pounds 4/ | | | | | | | Pounds | | |
| Beef | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 397 ¹ | 22,917 | 2,406 | 25,720 | 1,188 | 419 | 24,113 | 66.8 | 74.28 |
| 1992 | 419 | 23,086 | 2,440 | 25,945 | 1,324 | 360 | 24,261 | 66.5 | 75.36 |
| 1993 | 360 | 23,049 | 2,401 | 25,810 | 1,275 | 529 | 24,008 | 65.1 | 76.36 |
| 1994 F | 529 | 23,932 | 2,365 | 26,826 | 1,425 | 475 | 24,926 | 66.9 | 71-77 |
| Pork | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 296 | 15,999 | 775 | 17,070 | 283 | 388 | 16,399 | 50.4 | 49.69 |
| 1992 | 388 | 17,234 | 645 | 18,267 | 407 | 385 | 17,475 | 53.1 | 43.03 |
| 1993 | 385 | 17,088 | 740 | 18,213 | 435 | 359 | 17,419 | 52.3 | 46.10 |
| 1994 F | 359 | 16,733 | 760 | 17,852 | 410 | 375 | 17,067 | 50.8 | 44-50 |
| Veal 5/ | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 6 | 306 | 0 | 312 | 0 | 7 | 305 | 1.0 | 99.94 |
| 1992 | 7 | 310 | 0 | 317 | 0 | 5 | 312 | 1.0 | 89.38 |
| 1993 | 5 | 285 | 0 | 290 | 0 | 4 | 286 | 0.9 | 95.92 |
| 1994 F | 4 | 289 | 0 | 293 | 0 | 5 | 288 | 0.9 | 90-96 |
| Lamb & mutton | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 6 | 363 | 41 | 412 | 10 | 6 | 396 | 1.4 | 53.21 |
| 1992 | 6 | 348 | 50 | 404 | 8 | 8 | 388 | 1.4 | 61.00 |
| 1993 | 8 | 337 | 53 | 398 | 8 | 8 | 381 | 1.3 | 65.85 |
| 1994 F | 8 | 344 | 52 | 404 | 8 | 9 | 387 | 1.3 | 57-63 |
| Total red meat | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 707 | 39,585 | 3,223 | 43,515 | 1,481 | 820 | 41,214 | 119.6 | --- |
| 1992 | 820 | 40,978 | 3,135 | 44,933 | 1,739 | 758 | 42,436 | 121.9 | --- |
| 1993 | 758 | 40,759 | 3,194 | 44,711 | 1,718 | 900 | 42,092 | 119.7 | --- |
| 1994 F | 900 | 41,298 | 3,177 | 45,375 | 1,843 | 864 | 42,668 | 119.9 | --- |
| Broilers | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 26 | 19,591 | 0 | 19,617 | 1,261 | 36 | 18,320 ¹ | 63.7 | 54.8 |
| 1992 | 36 | 20,904 | 0 | 20,940 | 1,489 | 33 | 19,418 | 66.8 | 52.6 |
| 1993 | 33 | 22,017 | 0 | 22,050 | 1,966 | 27 | 20,057 | 68.3 | 55.2 |
| 1994 F | 27 | 23,191 | 0 | 23,218 | 2,130 | 33 | 21,055 | 71.0 | 53-59 |
| Mature chicken | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 224 | 508 | 0 | 732 | 28 | 274 | 429 | 1.7 | --- |
| 1992 | 274 | 520 | 0 | 794 | 41 | 345 | 408 | 1.6 | --- |
| 1993 | 345 | 516 | 0 | 861 | 56 | 339 | 466 | 1.8 | --- |
| 1994 F | 339 | 522 | 0 | 861 | 60 | 340 | 461 | 1.8 | --- |
| Turkeys | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 306 | 4,603 | 0 | 4,909 | 103 | 264 | 4,541 | 18.0 | 61.3 |
| 1992 | 264 | 4,777 | 0 | 5,041 | 171 | 272 | 4,599 | 18.0 | 60.2 |
| 1993 | 272 | 4,795 | 0 | 5,067 | 212 | 249 | 4,605 | 17.6 | 62.6 |
| 1994 F | 249 | 4,940 | 0 | 5,189 | 200 | 265 | 4,724 | 18.1 | 59-65 |
| Total poultry | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 557 | 24,701 | 0 | 25,258 | 1,392 | 675 | 23,291 | 83.4 | --- |
| 1992 | 575 | 26,201 | 0 | 26,775 | 1,701 | 650 | 24,425 | 86.4 | --- |
| 1993 | 650 | 27,328 | 0 | 27,978 | 2,234 | 615 | 25,128 | 87.9 | --- |
| 1994 F | 615 | 28,654 | 0 | 29,269 | 2,390 | 638 | 26,241 | 90.8 | --- |
| Red meat & poultry | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 1,264 | 64,286 | 3,223 | 68,772 | 2,873 | 1,395 | 64,504 | 202.9 | --- |
| 1992 | 1,395 | 67,179 | 3,135 | 71,708 | 3,440 | 1,408 | 66,861 | 208.3 | --- |
| 1993 | 1,408 | 68,087 | 3,194 | 72,688 | 3,953 | 1,515 | 67,221 | 207.6 | --- |
| 1994 F | 1,515 | 69,952 | 3,177 | 74,644 | 4,233 | 1,502 | 68,909 | 210.7 | --- |

1/ Total including farm production for red meats & federally inspected plus nonfederally inspected for poultry. 2/ Retail weight basis. (The beef carcass-to-retail conversion factor was 70.5). 3/ Dollars per cwt for red meat; cents per pound for poultry. Beef: Medium # 1, Nebraska Direct 1,100-1,300 lb.; pork: barrows & gilts, Iowa, Southern Minnesota; veal: farm price of calves; lamb & mutton: Choice slaughter lambs, San Angelo; broilers: wholesale 12-city average; turkeys: wholesale NY 8-16 lb. young hens. 4/ Carcass weight for red meats & certified ready-to-cook for poultry. 5/ Beginning 1989 veal trade no longer reported separately. F = forecast. — = not available.

Information contacts: Polly Cochran or Maxine Davis (202) 219-0767.

Table 11.—U.S. Egg Supply & Use

| | Beg. stocks | Pro- duc- tion | Im- ports | Total supply | Ex- ports | Hatch- ing use | Ending stocks | Consumption | | |
|--------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Total | Per capita | Wholesale price* |
| | | | | | | | | | No. | Cts./doz. |
| | | | | Million dozen | | | | | | |
| 1987 | 10.4 | 5,868.2 | 5.6 | 5,884.2 | 111.2 | 599.1 | 14.4 | 5,159.5 | 254.9 | 61.6 |
| 1988 | 14.4 | 5,784.2 | 5.3 | 5,803.9 | 141.8 | 605.9 | 15.2 | 5,041.0 | 248.9 | 62.1 |
| 1989 | 15.2 | 5,598.2 | 25.2 | 5,638.5 | 91.6 | 643.9 | 10.7 | 4,892.4 | 237.3 | 61.9 |
| 1990 | 10.7 | 5,665.6 | 9.1 | 5,685.3 | 100.5 | 678.5 | 11.6 | 4,894.7 | 235.0 | 62.2 |
| 1991 | 11.6 | 5,779.3 | 2.3 | 5,793.3 | 154.3 | 708.1 | 13.0 | 4,917.9 | 233.5 | 77.5 |
| 1992 | 13.0 | 5,884.8 | 4.3 | 5,902.1 | 157.0 | 728.4 | 13.5 | 5,003.1 | 235.0 | 65.4 |
| 1993 P | 13.5 | 5,960.2 | 4.7 | 5,978.3 | 158.9 | 766.9 | 10.7 | 5,041.8 | 234.3 | 72.5 |
| 1994 F | 10.7 | 6,035.0 | 4.5 | 6,050.2 | 160.0 | 800.0 | 12.0 | 5,078.2 | 233.6 | 67-73 |

* Cartoned grade A large eggs, New York. F = forecast. P = preliminary.

Information contact: Maxine Davis (202) 219-0767.

Table 12.—U.S. Milk Supply & Use^{1/}

| Production | Farm use | Commercial | | im-ports | Total commercial supply | CCC net re-movals | Commercial | | All milk price 1/ | CCC net removals | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------------|------------|----------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------|
| | | Farm market-ings | Beg. stock | | | | Ending stocks | Disap-pear-ance | | Skim solids basis | Total solids basis 2/ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Billion pounds (milkfat basis) | | | | | | | | | \$/cwt | Billion pounds | | |
| 1986 | 143.1 | 2.4 | 140.7 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 147.9 | 10.8 | 4.1 | 133.0 | 12.51 | 14.3 | 12.9 |
| 1987 | 142.7 | 2.3 | 140.5 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 147.1 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 135.7 | 12.54 | 9.3 | 8.3 |
| 1988 | 145.2 | 2.2 | 142.9 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 149.9 | 9.1 | 4.3 | 136.5 | 12.26 | 5.5 | 6.9 |
| 1989 | 144.2 | 2.1 | 142.2 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 149.0 | 9.4 | 4.1 | 135.4 | 13.56 | 0.4 | 4.0 |
| 1990 | 148.3 | 2.0 | 146.3 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 153.1 | 9.0 | 5.1 | 138.9 | 13.68 | 1.6 | 4.6 |
| 1991 | 148.5 | 2.0 | 146.5 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 154.3 | 10.4 | 4.5 | 139.4 | 12.24 | 3.9 | 6.5 |
| 1992 | 151.6 | 1.9 | 149.7 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 156.7 | 10.0 | 4.7 | 142.1 | 13.09 | 2.0 | 5.4 |
| 1993 | 151.0 | 1.9 | 149.0 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 156.5 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 145.2 | 12.83 | 4.2 | 5.2 |
| 1994 F | 151.6 | 1.9 | 149.7 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 156.9 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 148.0 | 13.00 | 3.7 | 3.9 |

1/ Delivered to plants & dealers, does not reflect deductions. 2/ Arbitrarily weighted average of milkfat basis (40 percent) & skim solids basis (60 percent). F = forecast

Information contact: Jim Miller (202) 219-0770.

Table 13.—Poultry & Eggs

| | Annual | | | 1993 | | | | | 1994 | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | Feb | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb |
| Broilers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federally inspected slaughter, certified (mil. lb.) | 19,727.7 | 21,052.4 | 22,178.1 | 1,659.6 | 1,914.9 | 1,872.4 | 1,810.2 | 1,877.4 | 1,885.5 | 1,749.7 |
| Wholesale price, 12-city (cts./lb.) | 52.0 | 52.6 | 55.2 | 53.0 | 57.6 | 55.7 | 55.8 | 53.2 | 52.7 | 54.6 |
| Price of grower feed (\$/ton) | 208 | 208 | 209 | 205 | 203 | 219 | 217 | 217 | 223 | 227 |
| Broiler-feed price ratio 1/ | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Stocks beginning of period (mil. lb.) | 26.1 | 36.1 | 32.8 | 31.6 | 33.3 | 36.2 | 32.7 | 28.8 | 28.9 | 23.4 |
| Broiler-type chicks hatched (mil.) 2/ | 6,616.5 | 6,830.9 | 7,218.3 | 547.7 | 582.6 | 584.0 | 574.1 | 623.3 | 617.7 | 557.8 |
| Turkeys | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federally inspected slaughter, certified (mil. lb.) | 4,651.9 | 4,828.9 | 4,847.7 | 322.7 | 436.0 | 451.4 | 461.8 | 375.3 | 347.3 | 341.7 |
| Wholesale price, Eastern U.S., 8-16 lb. young hens (cts./lb.) | 61.3 | 60.2 | 62.6 | 56.8 | 66.7 | 71.3 | 71.8 | 68.2 | 60.1 | 59.3 |
| Price of turkey grower feed (\$/ton) | 230 | 242 | 247 | 240 | 245 | 254 | 252 | 248 | 254 | 256 |
| Turkey-feed price ratio 1/ | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Stocks beginning of period (mil. lb.) | 306.4 | 264.1 | 271.7 | 314.7 | 678.6 | 713.8 | 683.6 | 290.6 | 248.1 | 279.8 |
| Poults placed in U.S. (mil.) | 308.1 | 307.8 | 308.9 | 25.3 | 21.3 | 21.0 | 23.8 | 25.3 | 25.4 | 25.1 |
| Eggs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm production (mil.) | 69,352 | 70,618 | 71,522 | 5,432 | 5,876 | 6,144 | 6,037 | 6,243 | 6,137 | 5,559 |
| Average number of layers (mil.) | 275 | 278 | 283 | 282 | 283 | 285 | 287 | 288 | 288 | 288 |
| Rate of lay (eggs per layer on farms) | 252.4 | 253.9 | 252.6 | 19.2 | 20.7 | 21.8 | 21.1 | 21.7 | 21.3 | 19.3 |
| Cartoned price, New York, grade A large (cts./doz.) 3/ | 77.5 | 65.4 | 72.5 | 69.9 | 67.2 | 70.9 | 71.5 | 72.2 | 68.0 | 72.1 |
| Price of laying feed (\$/ton) | 192 | 199 | 202 | 198 | 200 | 207 | 209 | 207 | 217 | 220 |
| Egg-feed price ratio 1/ | 6.8 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Stocks, first of month | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shell (mil. doz.) | 0.45 | 0.63 | 0.45 | 0.36 | 0.18 | 0.45 | 0.39 | 0.18 | 0.30 | 0.21 |
| Frozen (mil. doz.) | 11.2 | 12.3 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 13.8 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 11.2 |
| Replacement chicks hatched (mil.) | 420 | 386 | 406 | 34.0 | 31.8 | 31.6 | 30.1 | 30.4 | 32.8 | 31.1 |

1/ Pounds of feed equal in value to 1 dozen eggs or 1 lb. of broiler or turkey liveweight. 2/ Placement of broiler chicks is currently reported for 15 States only; henceforth, hatch of broiler-type chicks will be used as a substitute. 3/ Price of cartoned eggs to volume buyers for delivery to retailers.

Information contact: Maxine Davis (202) 219-0767.

Table 14.—Dairy

| | Annual | | | 1993 | | | | | 1994 | |
|--|----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | Feb | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb |
| Milk prices, Minnesota-Wisconsin, 3.5% fat (\$/cwt) 1/ | 11.05 | 11.88 | 11.80 | 10.74 | 11.90 | 12.46 | 12.75 | 12.51 | 12.41 | 12.41 |
| Wholesale prices | | | | | | | | | | |
| Butter, grade A Chl. (cts./lb.) | 99.3 | 82.5 | 74.4 | 75.2 | 74.3 | 74.2 | 73.6 | 69.7 | 64.0 | 64.0 |
| Am. cheese, Wis. assembly pt. (cts./lb.) 2/ | 124.4 | 131.9 | 131.5 | 118.6 | 137.4 | 138.9 | 138.7 | 133.7 | 132.2 | 134.2 |
| Nonfat dry milk (cts./lb.) 2/ | 94.0 | 107.1 | 112.0 | 113.8 | 109.2 | 110.8 | 112.6 | 112.7 | 109.8 | 109.9 |
| USDA net removals 3/ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total milk equiv. (mil. lb.) 4/ | 10,426.0 | 9,936.2 | 6,751.7 | 1,515.9 | -507.6 | -42.1 | -162.0 | 518.1 | 1,185.4 | 1,015.5 |
| Butter (mil. lb.) | 442.9 | 439.5 | 292.3 | 68.5 | -24.3 | -2.6 | -9.1 | 22.8 | 53.4 | 46.2 |
| Am. cheese (mil. lb.) | 76.9 | 14.4 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Nonfat dry milk (mil. lb.) | 269.5 | 136.7 | 330.1 | 34.9 | 20.7 | 13.1 | 56.1 | 25.7 | 16.6 | 11.7 |
| Milk | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milk prod. 21 States (mil. lb.) | 125,671 | 128,223 | 127,383 | 9,908 | 10,138 | 10,331 | 9,994 | 10,461 | 10,637 | 9,802 |
| Milk per cow (lb.) | 14,977 | 15,544 | 15,680 | 1,209 | 1,253 | 1,280 | 1,239 | 1,299 | 1,323 | 1,222 |
| Number of milk cows (1,000) | 8,391 | 8,249 | 8,124 | 8,193 | 8,090 | 8,069 | 8,065 | 8,054 | 8,042 | 8,018 |
| U.S. milk production (mil. lb.) | 148,477 | 151,647 | 150,954 | 7/ 11,756 | 7/ 11,978 | 7/ 12,272 | 7/ 11,872 | 7/ 12,427 | 7/ 12,703 | 7/ 11,708 |
| Stock, beginning | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total (mil. lb.) | 13,359 | 15,841 | 14,215 | 15,273 | 16,050 | 13,984 | 11,936 | 10,438 | 9,570 | 10,238 |
| Commercial (mil. lb.) | 5,146 | 4,461 | 4,688 | 4,840 | 5,277 | 5,038 | 4,760 | 4,579 | 4,550 | 5,090 |
| Government (mil. lb.) | 8,213 | 11,379 | 9,526 | 10,434 | 10,774 | 8,947 | 7,175 | 5,860 | 5,020 | 5,148 |
| Imports, total (mil. lb.) | 2,625 | 2,524 | 2,807 | 135 | 224 | 293 | 300 | 335 | 209 | --- |
| Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.) | 139,343 | 142,087 | 145,230 | 10,478 | 12,792 | 12,722 | 12,358 | 12,110 | 10,942 | --- |
| Butter | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (mil. lb.) | 1,335.8 | 1,365.2 | 1,318.6 | 138.9 | 80.4 | 92.1 | 95.7 | 118.2 | 131.8 | 119.6 |
| Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.) | 416.1 | 539.4 | 447.7 | 489.1 | 473.3 | 395.4 | 341.1 | 278.3 | 234.7 | 251.0 |
| Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.) | 903.5 | 944.2 | 1,040.5 | 77.0 | 107.3 | 94.3 | 107.3 | 98.2 | 69.1 | --- |
| American cheese | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (mil. lb.) | 2,768.9 | 2,936.6 | 2,924.8 | 222.9 | 213.5 | 239.0 | 223.7 | 246.1 | 247.3 | 221.3 |
| Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.) | 347.4 | 318.7 | 346.7 | 352.1 | 396.7 | 389.8 | 368.8 | 382.5 | 358.7 | 381.6 |
| Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.) | 2,756.7 | 2,902.7 | 2,913.0 | 237.1 | 219.7 | 260.8 | 232.2 | 250.4 | 224.3 | --- |
| Other cheese | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (mil. lb.) | 3,250.0 | 3,551.7 | 3,540.1 | 266.0 | 303.0 | 317.1 | 315.6 | 315.3 | 291.2 | 286.2 |
| Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.) | 110.6 | 97.5 | 120.9 | 129.3 | 122.3 | 111.3 | 104.0 | 100.5 | 107.0 | 115.5 |
| Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.) | 3,539.2 | 3,795.4 | 3,853.5 | 283.8 | 339.2 | 355.9 | 351.5 | 349.4 | 302.2 | --- |
| Nonfat dry milk | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (mil. lb.) | 877.5 | 872.1 | 926.5 | 83.6 | 51.1 | 56.3 | 56.0 | 91.2 | 89.2 | 85.4 |
| Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.) | 161.9 | 214.8 | 81.2 | 72.4 | 133.8 | 100.0 | 75.9 | 66.4 | 89.6 | 86.6 |
| Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.) | 662.7 | 720.6 | 594.9 | 48.7 | 68.4 | 71.6 | 11.3 | 41.0 | 73.5 | --- |
| Frozen dessert | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (mil. gal.) 5/ | 1,203.1 | 1,196.8 | 1,177.6 | 81.7 | 100.0 | 85.0 | 75.8 | 77.6 | 76.7 | 86.2 |
| | Annual | | | 1992 | | 1993 | | | | 1994 |
| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I P |
| Milk production (mil. lb.) | 148,477 | 151,647 | 150,954 | 37,481 | 37,132 | 37,608 | 39,411 | 37,364 | 36,571 | 37,531 |
| Milk per cow (lb.) | 14,860 | 15,419 | 15,554 | 3,817 | 3,780 | 3,848 | 4,052 | 3,862 | 3,792 | 3,907 |
| No. of milk cows (1,000) | 9,992 | 9,835 | 9,705 | 9,820 | 9,823 | 9,773 | 9,727 | 9,675 | 9,644 | 9,605 |
| Milk-feed price ratio 6/ | 1.58 | 1.69 | 1.65 | 1.75 | 1.69 | 1.61 | 1.68 | 1.62 | 1.66 | 1.65 |
| Returns over concentrate costs (\$/cwt milk) 6/ | 8.95 | 9.95 | 9.64 | 10.10 | 9.75 | 9.09 | 9.65 | 9.35 | 10.02 | 10.00 |

1/ Manufacturing grade milk. 2/ Prices paid f.o.b. Central States production area. 3/ Includes products exported through the Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP).

4/ Milk equivalent, fat basis. 5/ Hard ice cream, ice milk, & hard sherbet. 6/ Based on average milk price after adjustment for price support deductions.

7/ Estimated. --- = not available. P = preliminary.

Information contact: LaVerne T. Williams (202) 219-0770.

Table 15.—Wool

| | Annual | | | 1992 | | 1993 | | | | 1994 |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|------|
| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | |
| U.S. wool price, (cts./lb.) 1/ | 199 | 204 | 137 | 176 | 146 | 134 | 136 | 132 | 153 | |
| Imported wool price, (cts./lb.) 2/ | 187 | 210 | 142 | 189 | 150 | 137 | 128 | 150 | 171 | |
| U.S. mill consumption, scoured | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apparel wool (1,000 lb.) | 137,187 | 136,143 | 139,941 | 31,066 | 35,503 | 35,462 | 35,021 | 33,955 | --- | |
| Carpet wool (1,000 lb.) | 14,352 | 14,695 | 15,665 | 3,378 | 4,511 | 4,341 | 2,648 | 4,185 | --- | |

1/ Wool price delivered at U.S. mills, clean basis, Graded Territory 64's (20.60-22.04 microns) staple 2-3/4" & up. 2/ Wool price, Charleston, SC warehouse, clean basis, Australian 60/62's, type 64A (24 micron). Duty since 1982 has been 10.0 cents. --- = not available. P = preliminary.

Information contact: John Lawler (202) 219-0840.

Table 16.—Meat Animals

| | Annual | | | 1993 | | | | | 1994 | |
|---|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | Feb | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb |
| Cattle on feed (7 States) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number on feed (1,000 head) 1/ | 8,992 | 8,397 | 9,073 | 9,050 | 7,734 | 8,184 | 9,016 | 9,307 | 9,279 | 9,142 |
| Placed on feed (1,000 head) | 19,704 | 20,498 | 102,014 | 1,262 | 2,158 | 2,474 | 1,858 | 1,499 | 1,543 | 1,346 |
| Marketings (1,000 head) | 19,071 | 18,623 | 18,968 | 1,441 | 1,642 | 1,566 | 1,459 | 1,451 | 1,609 | 1,501 |
| Other disappearance (1,000 head) | 1,233 | 1,199 | 1,199 | 110 | 66 | 76 | 108 | 76 | 71 | 76 |
| Market prices (\$/cwt) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slaughter Cattle | | | | | | | | | | |
| Choice steers, 1,000–1,300 lb. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Texas | 74.21 | 75.36 | 76.36 | 80.34 | 73.11 | 71.14 | 71.54 | 71.00 | 72.01 | 72.44 |
| Neb. Direct | 74.68 | 75.71 | 77.02 | 80.91 | 73.46 | 72.13 | 73.23 | 72.42 | 72.88 | 73.03 |
| Boning utility cows, Sioux Falls | 50.66 | 44.84 | 47.52 | 47.25 | 47.97 | 46.00 | 43.12 | 42.38 | 42.54 | 44.06 |
| Feeder steers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medium no. 1, Oklahoma City | | | | | | | | | | |
| 600–650 lb. | — | 86.47 | 91.72 | 90.13 | 91.60 | 87.69 | 86.41 | 87.42 | 86.88 | 88.59 |
| 750–800 lb. | — | 81.76 | 86.45 | 85.35 | 87.03 | 85.19 | 85.28 | 85.33 | 83.20 | 81.91 |
| Slaughter hogs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barrows & gilts, 230–250 lb. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iowa, S. Minn. | 49.69 | 43.03 | 46.10 | 44.81 | 48.80 | 47.54 | 43.37 | 40.88 | 44.26 | 48.50 |
| 6 markets | 48.88 | 42.31 | 45.38 | 44.28 | 48.19 | 46.99 | 42.58 | 40.14 | 43.73 | 47.87 |
| Feeder pigs | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. Mo. 40–50 lb. (per head) | 44.52 | 31.71 | 40.66 | 48.17 | 39.78 | 42.22 | 34.38 | 32.60 | 34.67 | 45.63 |
| Slaughter sheep & lambs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lambs, Choice, San Angelo | 53.21 | 61.00 | 65.85 | 73.38 | 66.08 | 63.75 | 65.69 | 68.44 | 56.00 | 62.31 |
| Ewes, Good, San Angelo | 31.98 | 35.24 | 37.46 | 43.44 | 34.94 | 30.82 | 34.69 | 39.06 | 41.55 | 44.88 |
| Feeder lambs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Choice, San Angelo | 53.29 | 62.21 | 69.32 | 76.09 | 68.75 | 69.96 | 71.81 | 72.00 | 69.85 | 74.00 |
| Wholesale meat prices, Midwest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boxed beef cut-out value | | | | | | | | | | |
| Choice, 700–800 lb. | 117.24 | 116.02 | 117.71 | 121.82 | 112.10 | 108.35 | 110.17 | 108.06 | 110.08 | 110.28 |
| Select, 700–800 lb. | 112.73 | 111.66 | 113.53 | 119.73 | 109.59 | 104.85 | 106.21 | 104.34 | 107.13 | 107.93 |
| Canner & cutter cow beef | 99.42 | 93.85 | 95.39 | 97.23 | 94.72 | 90.02 | 90.22 | 89.50 | 91.51 | 92.91 |
| Pork cutout, No. 2 | 67.02 | 58.37 | 62.19 | 58.96 | 66.11 | 64.87 | 61.07 | 56.98 | 59.75 | 64.43 |
| Pork loins, 14–18 lb. | 108.39 | 101.41 | 107.47 | 100.05 | 116.74 | 111.85 | 98.68 | 92.33 | 103.90 | 110.75 |
| Pork bellies, 12–14 lb. | 47.79 | 30.39 | 41.62 | 33.22 | 43.82 | 47.25 | 47.21 | 46.21 | 50.63 | 51.66 |
| Hams, skinned, 20–26 lb. | 73.55 | 66.67 | 68.90 | 68.38 | 76.06 | 73.68 | 66.14 | 57.45 | 59.52 | 67.60 |
| All fresh beef retail price | 271.05 | 266.79 | 273.43 | 272.18 | 271.74 | 273.50 | 273.58 | 273.55 | 269.29 | 269.88 |
| Commercial slaughter (1,000 head) 2/ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 32,689 | 32,874 | 33,324 | 2,467 | 2,869 | 2,798 | 2,698 | 2,775 | 2,744 | 2,558 |
| Steers | 18,728 | 17,138 | 17,222 | 1,264 | 1,477 | 1,403 | 1,316 | 1,411 | 1,402 | 1,299 |
| Heifers | 9,725 | 9,236 | 9,358 | 690 | 816 | 805 | 760 | 768 | 785 | 743 |
| Cows | 5,626 | 5,845 | 6,089 | 466 | 517 | 531 | 567 | 545 | 510 | 470 |
| Bulls & stags | 614 | 653 | 659 | 46 | 60 | 59 | 56 | 51 | 47 | 46 |
| Calves | 1,436 | 1,371 | 1,195 | 99 | 97 | 97 | 105 | 106 | 102 | 96 |
| Sheep & lambs | 5,721 | 5,496 | 5,182 | 395 | 426 | 406 | 418 | 443 | 395 | 419 |
| Hogs | 88,169 | 94,889 | 93,068 | 7,088 | 7,947 | 8,038 | 8,139 | 8,397 | 7,467 | 6,949 |
| Barrows & gilts | 83,668 | 89,964 | 88,387 | 6,750 | 7,522 | 7,653 | 7,756 | 7,992 | 7,101 | 6,596 |
| Commercial production (mil. lb.) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef | 22,800 | 22,968 | 22,942 | 1,677 | 2,027 | 1,980 | 1,891 | 1,948 | 1,942 | 1,801 |
| Veal | 296 | 299 | 267 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 22 |
| Lamb & mutton | 358 | 343 | 329 | 25 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 25 | 27 |
| Pork | 15,948 | 17,184 | 17,030 | 1,289 | 1,440 | 1,472 | 1,509 | 1,554 | 1,377 | 1,275 |
| | Annual | | | 1993 | | | | | 1994 | |
| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II |
| Cattle on feed (13 States) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number on feed (1,000 head) 1/ | 10,827 | 10,135 | 10,884 | 8,920 | 10,684 | 10,452 | 9,493 | 9,651 | 11,095 | — |
| Placed on feed (1,000 head) | 23,208 | 24,241 | 24,011 | 7,458 | 5,321 | 5,314 | 6,341 | 7,035 | — | — |
| Marketings (1,000 head) | 22,383 | 22,056 | 22,316 | 5,174 | 5,314 | 5,833 | 5,893 | 5,276 | — | — |
| Other disappearance (1,000 head) | 1,517 | 1,436 | 1,484 | 320 | 439 | 460 | 270 | 315 | — | — |
| Hogs & pigs (10 States) 3/ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inventory (1,000 head) 1/ | 42,900 | 45,735 | 46,240 | 48,270 | 46,240 | 45,080 | 46,420 | 48,920 | 45,060 | 44,240 |
| Breeding (1,000 head) 1/ | 5,257 | 5,610 | 5,515 | 5,735 | 5,515 | 5,470 | 5,630 | 5,560 | 5,450 | 5,455 |
| Market (1,000 head) 1/ | 37,643 | 40,125 | 40,725 | 42,535 | 40,725 | 39,610 | 40,790 | 41,360 | 39,610 | 38,785 |
| Farrowings (1,000 head) | 9,516 | 9,895 | 9,292 | 2,373 | 2,210 | 2,621 | 2,332 | 2,229 | 2,221 | *2,352 |
| Pig crop (1,000 head) | 75,330 | 78,520 | 75,355 | 19,151 | 18,093 | 20,465 | 18,849 | 17,948 | 17,954 | — |

1/ Beginning of period. 2/ Classes estimated. 3/ Quarters are Dec. of preceding year—Feb. (I), Mar.—May (II), June—Aug. (III), & Sept.—Nov. (IV). — = not available.
 * = Intentions.

Information contact: Polly Cochran (202) 219-0767.

Crops & Products

Table 17.—Supply & Utilization^{1,2}

| | Area | | | | Production | Total supply ^{4/} | Feed and reseed- ual | Other domestic use | Ex- ports | Total use | Ending stocks | Farm price \$/bu. |
|--------------|--------------------|---------|----------------|-------|------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | Set aside 3/ | Planted | Harves- ted | Yield | | | | | | | | |
| | Mil. acres | | Bu./acre | | | | | Mil. bu. | | | | |
| Wheat | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988/89 | 22.5 | 65.5 | 53.2 | 34.1 | 1,812 | 3,096 | 150 | 829 | 1,415 | 2,394 | 702 | 3.72 |
| 1989/90 | 9.6 | 76.6 | 62.2 | 32.7 | 2,037 | 2,762 | 140 | 853 | 1,232 | 2,225 | 536 | 3.72 |
| 1990/91 | 7.5 | 77.2 | 69.3 | 39.5 | 2,736 | 3,309 | 496 | 879 | 1,068 | 2,443 | 866 | 2.81 |
| 1991/92* | 15.9 | 69.9 | 57.7 | 34.3 | 1,981 | 2,888 | 250 | 887 | 1,280 | 2,416 | 472 | 3.00 |
| 1992/93* | 7.3 | 72.3 | 62.4 | 39.4 | 2,459 | 3,001 | 191 | 927 | 1,354 | 2,472 | 529 | 3.24 |
| 1993/94* | 5.3 | 72.2 | 62.6 | 38.3 | 2,402 | 3,026 | 300 | 937 | 1,225 | 2,462 | 564 | 3.15-3.25 |
| Rice | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mil. acres | | Lb./acre | | | | | Mil. cwt (rough equiv.) | | | | \$/cwt |
| 1988/89 | 1.09 | 2.93 | 2.90 | 5,514 | 159.9 | 195.1 | — | 6/ 82.4 | 85.9 | 168.3 | 26.7 | 6.83 |
| 1989/90 | 1.18 | 2.73 | 2.69 | 5,749 | 154.5 | 185.6 | — | 6/ 82.0 | 77.2 | 159.2 | 28.4 | 7.35 |
| 1990/91 | 1.02 | 2.90 | 2.82 | 5,529 | 156.1 | 187.2 | — | 6/ 81.7 | 70.9 | 162.7 | 24.6 | 6.70 |
| 1991/92* | 0.9 | 2.88 | 2.78 | 5,674 | 157.5 | 187.3 | — | 6/ 83.5 | 66.4 | 159.9 | 27.4 | 7.58 |
| 1992/93* | 0.4 | 3.18 | 3.13 | 5,736 | 179.7 | 213.2 | — | 6/ 86.7 | 77.0 | 173.7 | 39.4 | 5.89 |
| 1993/94* | 0.7 | 2.92 | 2.83 | 5,510 | 156.1 | 202.6 | — | 6/ 86.8 | 81.0 | 179.6 | 23.0 | 8.25-8.75 |
| Corn | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mil. acres | | Bu./acre | | | | | Mil. bu. | | | | \$/bu. |
| 1988/89 | 20.5 | 67.7 | 58.3 | 84.8 | 4,929 | 9,191 | 3,941 | 1,293 | 2,026 | 7,260 | 1,930 | 2.54 |
| 1989/90 | 10.6 | 72.2 | 64.7 | 116.3 | 7,525 | 9,458 | 4,389 | 1,356 | 2,368 | 6,113 | 1,344 | 2.36 |
| 1990/91 | 10.7 | 74.2 | 67.0 | 118.5 | 7,934 | 9,282 | 4,863 | 1,373 | 1,725 | 7,761 | 1,521 | 2.28 |
| 1991/92* | 7.4 | 76.0 | 68.8 | 108.6 | 7,475 | 9,016 | 4,878 | 1,454 | 1,584 | 7,916 | 1,100 | 2.37 |
| 1992/93* | 5.2 | 79.3 | 72.2 | 131.4 | 9,482 | 10,589 | 5,301 | 1,511 | 1,663 | 8,476 | 2,113 | 2.07 |
| 1993/94* | 10.4 | 73.3 | 63.0 | 100.7 | 6,344 | 8,477 | 4,800 | 1,600 | 1,250 | 7,650 | 827 | 2.50-2.60 |
| Sorghum | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mil. acres | | Bu./acre | | | | | Mil. bu. | | | | \$/bu. |
| 1988/89 | 3.9 | 10.3 | 9.0 | 63.8 | 577 | 1,239 | 466 | 22 | 311 | 800 | 440 | 2.27 |
| 1989/90 | 3.3 | 12.6 | 11.1 | 55.4 | 615 | 1,055 | 517 | 15 | 303 | 835 | 220 | 2.10 |
| 1990/91 | 3.3 | 10.5 | 9.1 | 63.1 | 573 | 793 | 410 | 9 | 232 | 651 | 143 | 2.12 |
| 1991/92* | 2.4 | 11.1 | 9.9 | 59.3 | 585 | 727 | 374 | 9 | 292 | 674 | 53 | 2.25 |
| 1992/93* | 2.0 | 13.3 | 12.2 | 72.8 | 884 | 937 | 478 | 8 | 277 | 762 | 175 | 1.89 |
| 1993/94* | 2.2 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 59.9 | 568 | 743 | 475 | 8 | 175 | 658 | 85 | 2.35-2.45 |
| Barley | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mil. acres | | Bu./acre | | | | | Mil. bu. | | | | \$/bu. |
| 1988/89 | 2.8 | 9.8 | 7.5 | 38.0 | 290 | 622 | 171 | 175 | 79 | 425 | 196 | 2.60 |
| 1989/90 | 2.3 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 48.6 | 404 | 614 | 193 | 175 | 84 | 453 | 161 | 2.42 |
| 1990/91 | 2.9 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 56.1 | 422 | 596 | 205 | 176 | 81 | 461 | 135 | 2.14 |
| 1991/92* | 2.1 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 55.2 | 464 | 624 | 225 | 176 | 94 | 496 | 129 | 2.10 |
| 1992/93* | 2.3 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 62.5 | 458 | 588 | 195 | 172 | 80 | 447 | 151 | 2.04 |
| 1993/94* | 2.2 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 58.9 | 400 | 606 | 250 | 170 | 65 | 485 | 121 | 1.95-2.00 |
| Oats | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mil. acres | | Bu./acre | | | | | Mil. bu. | | | | \$/bu. |
| 1988/89 | 0.3 | 13.9 | 5.5 | 39.3 | 218 | 392 | 194 | 100 | 1 | 294 | 88 | 2.61 |
| 1989/90 | 0.3 | 12.1 | 6.9 | 54.3 | 374 | 538 | 266 | 115 | 1 | 381 | 157 | 1.49 |
| 1990/91 | 0.2 | 10.4 | 5.9 | 60.1 | 358 | 578 | 286 | 120 | 1 | 407 | 171 | 1.14 |
| 1991/92* | 0.5 | 8.7 | 4.8 | 50.7 | 243 | 489 | 235 | 125 | 2 | 362 | 128 | 1.21 |
| 1992/93* | 0.8 | 8.0 | 4.5 | 65.6 | 295 | 477 | 233 | 125 | 6 | 364 | 113 | 1.32 |
| 1993/94* | 0.8 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 54.4 | 206 | 419 | 180 | 125 | 4 | 309 | 110 | 1.35-1.40 |
| Soybeans | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mil. acres | | Bu./acre | | | | | Mil. bu. | | | | \$/bu. |
| 1988/89 | 0 | 58.8 | 57.4 | 27.0 | 1,549 | 1,855 | 7/ 88 | 1,058 | 527 | 1,673 | 182 | 7.42 |
| 1989/90 | 0 | 60.8 | 59.5 | 32.3 | 1,924 | 2,109 | 7/ 101 | 1,146 | 623 | 1,870 | 239 | 5.69 |
| 1990/91 | 0 | 57.8 | 56.5 | 34.1 | 1,926 | 2,168 | 7/ 95 | 1,187 | 557 | 1,939 | 329 | 5.74 |
| 1991/92* | 0 | 59.2 | 58.0 | 34.2 | 1,987 | 2,319 | 7/ 103 | 1,254 | 664 | 2,041 | 278 | 5.58 |
| 1992/93* | 0 | 59.1 | 58.2 | 37.6 | 2,188 | 2,468 | 7/ 127 | 1,279 | 770 | 2,176 | 292 | 5.56 |
| 1993/94* | 0 | 59.4 | 56.4 | 32.0 | 1,809 | 2,106 | 7/ 108 | 1,250 | 590 | 1,848 | 160 | 6.40-6.50 |
| Soybean oil | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Mil. lbs. | | | | \$/ Cts/lb. |
| 1988/89 | — | — | — | — | 11,737 | 13,967 | — | 10,591 | 1,661 | 12,252 | 1,715 | 21.10 |
| 1989/90 | — | — | — | — | 13,004 | 14,741 | — | 12,083 | 1,353 | 13,436 | 1,305 | 22.30 |
| 1990/91 | — | — | — | — | 13,408 | 14,730 | — | 12,164 | 780 | 12,944 | 1,786 | 21.00 |
| 1991/92* | — | — | — | — | 14,345 | 16,132 | — | 12,245 | 1,648 | 13,893 | 2,239 | 19.10 |
| 1992/93* | — | — | — | — | 13,778 | 16,027 | — | 13,053 | 1,419 | 14,472 | 1,555 | 21.40 |
| 1993/94* | — | — | — | — | 13,565 | 15,175 | — | 13,150 | 1,100 | 14,250 | 925 | 27.0-29.0 |
| Soybean meal | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 1,000 tons | | | | \$/ \$/ton |
| 1988/89 | — | — | — | — | 24,943 | 25,100 | — | 19,657 | 5,270 | 24,927 | 173 | 252.40 |
| 1989/90 | — | — | — | — | 27,710 | 27,900 | — | 22,263 | 5,319 | 27,582 | 318 | 186.48 |
| 1990/91 | — | — | — | — | 28,325 | 28,688 | — | 22,934 | 5,469 | 28,403 | 285 | 181.40 |
| 1991/92* | — | — | — | — | 28,831 | 30,183 | — | 23,008 | 6,845 | 29,853 | 230 | 189.20 |
| 1992/93* | — | — | — | — | 30,364 | 30,687 | — | 24,251 | 6,232 | 30,483 | 204 | 193.75 |
| 1993/94* | — | — | — | — | 29,571 | 29,875 | — | 24,700 | 4,900 | 29,600 | 275 | 190-200 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17.—Supply & Utilization, continued

| | Area | | Harvested | Yield | Production | Total supply 4/ | Feed and residual | Other domestic use | Exports | Total use | Ending Stocks | Farm price 5/ |
|------------|--------------|---------|-----------|-------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| | Set Aside 3/ | Planted | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mil. acres | | Lb./acre | | | | Mil. bales | | | | Cts./lb. | |
| Cotton 10/ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988/89 | 2.2 | 12.5 | 11.9 | 819 | 15.4 | 21.2 | — | 7.8 | 6.1 | 13.9 | 7.1 | 56.60 |
| 1989/90 | 3.5 | 10.6 | 9.5 | 814 | 12.2 | 19.3 | — | 8.8 | 7.7 | 16.5 | 3.0 | 66.20 |
| 1990/91 | 2.0 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 834 | 16.5 | 18.5 | — | 8.7 | 7.8 | 16.5 | 2.3 | 67.10 |
| 1991/92* | 1.2 | 14.1 | 13.0 | 852 | 17.8 | 20.0 | — | 9.6 | 6.6 | 16.3 | 3.7 | 58.10 |
| 1992/93* | 1.7 | 13.2 | 11.1 | 899 | 16.2 | 19.9 | — | 10.3 | 6.2 | 15.5 | 4.7 | 54.90 |
| 1993/94* | 1.4 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 807 | 16.2 | 20.8 | — | 10.2 | 6.7 | 16.9 | 4.0 | 11/ 58.50 |

* April 12, 1994 Supply & Demand Estimates. 1/ Marketing year beginning June 1 for wheat, barley, & oats, August 1 for cotton & rice, September 1 for soybeans, corn, & sorghum, October 1 for soybean meal & soyoil. 2/ Conversion factors: Hectare (ha.) = 2.471 acres, 1 metric ton = 2204.622 pounds, 36.7437 bushels of wheat or corn, 39.3679 bushels of corn or sorghum, 45.9296 bushels of barley, 68.8944 bushels of oats, 22.046 cwt of rice, & 4.89 480-pound bales of cotton. 3/ Includes diversion, acreage reduction, 50-82, & 0-82 programs. 0/92 & 50/82 set-aside includes idled acreage & acreage planted to minor oilseeds, sesame, and crambe. 4/ Includes imports. 5/ Marketing-year weighted average price received by farmers. Does not include an allowance for loans outstanding & Government purchases. 6/ Residual included in domestic use. 7/ Includes seed. 8/ Simple average of crude soybean oil, Decatur. 9/ Simple average of 48 percent, Decatur. 10/ Upland & extra long staple. Stocks estimates based on Census Bureau data, resulting in an unaccounted difference between supply & use estimates & changes in ending stocks. 11/ Weighted average for August 1-March 31; not a projection for the marketing year. — = not available or not applicable.

Note: Set-aside data for 1993 are from June 15 sign-up report.

Information contacts: Wheat, rice & feed grains, Jenny Gonzales (202) 219-0840; Soybeans, soybean products & cotton, Mae Dean Johnson (202) 219-0840.

Table 18.—Cash Prices, Selected U.S. Commodities

| | Marketing year 1/ | | | | 1993 | | | | 1994 | |
|---|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1988/89 | 1990/91 | 1991/92 | 1992/93 | Feb | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb |
| Wheat, No. 1 HRW, Kansas City (\$/bu.) 2/ | 4.22 | 2.94 | 3.77 | 3.87 | 3.75 | 3.52 | 3.39 | 4.15 | 4.00 | 3.80 |
| Wheat, DNS, Minneapolis (\$/bu.) 3/ | 4.16 | 3.08 | 3.82 | 3.91 | 3.87 | 5.17 | 5.50 | 5.45 | 5.32 | 5.29 |
| Rice, S.W. La. (\$/cwt) 4/ | 15.55 | 15.25 | 16.50 | 13.30 | 13.40 | 15.20 | 23.75 | 26.25 | 26.25 | 25.40 |
| Corn, no. 2 yellow, 30 day, Chicago (\$/bu.) | 2.54 | 2.41 | 2.52 | 2.22 | 2.14 | 2.43 | 2.77 | 2.96 | 3.02 | 2.99 |
| Sorghum, no. 2 yellow, Kansas City (\$/cwt) | 4.21 | 4.08 | 4.36 | 3.74 | 3.66 | 4.03 | 4.60 | 4.91 | 4.93 | 4.81 |
| Barley, feed, Duluth (\$/bu.) 5/ | 2.20 | 2.13 | 2.17 | 2.11 | 2.08 | 2.01 | 2.16 | 2.14 | 2.15 | 2.16 |
| Barley, malting, Minneapolis (\$/bu.) | 3.28 | 2.42 | 2.38 | 2.37 | 2.32 | 2.26 | 2.48 | 2.57 | 2.55 | 2.63 |
| U.S. price, SLM, 1-1/16 in. (cts./lb.) 6/ | 69.8 | 74.8 | 56.7 | 54.1 | 55.4 | 54.6 | 55.6 | 60.3 | 66.6 | 72.7 |
| Northern Europe prices index (cts./lb.) 7/ | 82.3 | 82.9 | 62.9 | 56.9 | 60.8 | 54.7 | 55.1 | 59.8 | 69.3 | 80.5 |
| U.S. M 1-3/32 in. (cts./lb.) 8/ | 83.6 | 88.2 | 66.3 | 62.5 | 66.1 | 58.9 | 58.6 | 64.6 | 73.2 | 82.5 |
| Soybeans, no. 1 yellow, 30 day, Chicago (\$/bu.) | 5.86 | 5.76 | 5.75 | 5.96 | 5.68 | 6.06 | 6.55 | 6.84 | 6.92 | 6.77 |
| Soybean oil, crude, Decatur (cts./lb.) | 22.30 | 21.00 | 19.10 | 21.40 | 20.72 | 22.98 | 24.22 | 26.75 | 29.39 | 28.73 |
| Soybean meal, 48% protein, Decatur (\$/ton) 9/ | 186.50 | 181.40 | 189.20 | 193.75 | 179.87 | 194.50 | 208.40 | 206.00 | 198.30 | 198.37 |

1/ Beginning June 1 for wheat & barley; Aug. 1 for rice & cotton; Sept. 1 for corn, sorghum & soybeans; Oct. 1 for soybean meal & oil. 2/ Ordinary protein. 3/ 14% protein. 4/ Long grain, milled basis. 5/ Beginning Mar. 1987 reporting point changed from Minneapolis to Duluth. 6/ Average spot market. 7/ Liverpool Cotton "A" Index; average of five lowest prices of 13 selected growths. 8/ Memphis territory growths. 9/ Note change to 48% protein.

Information contacts: Wheat, rice, & feed grains, Jenny Gonzales (202) 219-0840; Soybeans, soybean products, & cotton, Mae Dean Johnson (202) 219-0840.

Table 19.—Farm Programs, Price Supports, Participation & Payment Rates

| | Target Price | Basic loan rate | Findley or announced loan rate 1/ | Payment rates | | | Effective base acres 2/ | Program 3/ | Participation rate 4/ |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | Paid land diversion | | | | | |
| | | | | Total deficiency | Mandatory | Optional | | | |
| | | | | \$/bu | | | Effective base acres 2/ | Percent of base | Percent of base |
| | | | | | | | Mil. acres | | |
| Wheat | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988/89 | 4.23 | 2.76 | 2.21 | 0.69 | --- | --- | 84.8 | 27.5/0/0 | 86 |
| 1989/90 | 4.10 | 2.58 | 2.06 | 0.32 | --- | --- | 82.3 | 10/0/0 | 78 |
| 1990/91 5/ | 4.00 | 2.44 | 1.95 | 1.28 | --- | --- | 80.5 | 5/0/0 | 83 |
| 1991/92 | 4.00 | 2.52 | 2.04 | *1.35 | --- | --- | 79.2 | 15/0/0 | 85 |
| 1992/93 | 4.00 | 2.58 | 2.21 | 0.81 | --- | --- | 78.9 | 5/0/0 | 83 |
| 1993/94 | 4.00 | 2.66 | 2.45 | **1.03 | --- | --- | 78.4 | 0/0/0 | 87 |
| 1994/95 | 4.00 | 2.72 | 2.58 | ***0.85 | --- | --- | --- | 0/0/0 | --- |
| | | | | \$/cwt | | | | | |
| Rice | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988/89 | 11.15 | 6.63 | 7/ 6.50 | 4.31 | --- | --- | 4.2 | 25/0/0 | 94 |
| 1989/90 | 10.80 | 6.50 | 7/ 6.00 | 3.56 | --- | --- | 4.2 | 25/0/0 | 94 |
| 1990/91 5/ | 10.71 | 6.50 | 7/ 5.40 | 4.16 | --- | --- | 4.2 | 20/0/0 | 95 |
| 1991/92 | 10.71 | 6.50 | 7/ 5.85 | 3.07 | --- | --- | 4.2 | 5/0/0 | 95 |
| 1992/93 | 10.71 | 6.50 | --- | 4.21 | --- | --- | 4.1 | 0/0/0 | 96 |
| 1993/94 | 10.71 | 6.50 | --- | **3.98 | --- | --- | 4.1 | 5/0/0 | 96 |
| 1994/95 | 10.71 | 6.50 | --- | ***0.94 | --- | --- | --- | 0/0/0 | --- |
| | | | | \$/bu. | | | | | |
| Corn | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988/89 | 2.93 | 2.21 | 1.77 | 0.36 | --- | 1.75 | 82.9 | 20/0/10 | 87 |
| 1989/90 | 2.84 | 2.06 | 1.65 | 0.58 | --- | --- | 82.7 | 10/0/0 | 79 |
| 1990/91 5/ | 2.75 | 1.96 | 1.57 | 0.51 | --- | --- | 82.6 | 10/0/0 | 78 |
| 1991/92 | 2.75 | 1.89 | 1.62 | 0.41 | --- | --- | 82.7 | 7.5/0/0 | 77 |
| 1992/93 | 2.75 | 2.01 | 1.72 | 0.73 | --- | --- | 82.1 | 5/0/0 | 76 |
| 1993/94 | 2.75 | 1.99 | 1.72 | **0.72 | --- | --- | 81.8 | 10/0/0 | 81 |
| 1994/95 | 2.75 | 1.99 | 1.89 | ***0.40 | --- | --- | --- | 0/0/0 | --- |
| | | | | \$/bu | | | | | |
| Sorghum | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988/89 | 2.78 | 2.10 | 1.68 | 0.48 | --- | 1.65 | 16.8 | 20/0/10 | 82 |
| 1989/90 | 2.70 | 1.96 | 1.57 | 0.66 | --- | --- | 16.2 | 10/0/0 | 71 |
| 1990/91 5/ | 2.61 | 1.86 | 1.49 | 0.56 | --- | --- | 15.4 | 10/0/0 | 70 |
| 1991/92 | 2.61 | 1.80 | 1.54 | 0.37 | --- | --- | 13.5 | 7.5/0/0 | 77 |
| 1992/93 | 2.61 | 1.91 | 1.63 | 0.70 | --- | --- | 13.6 | 5/0/0 | 79 |
| 1993/94 | 2.61 | 1.89 | 1.63 | **0.70 | --- | --- | 13.5 | 5/0/0 | 81 |
| 1994/95 | 2.61 | 1.89 | 1.80 | ***0.46 | --- | --- | --- | 0/0/0 | --- |
| | | | | \$/bu | | | | | |
| Barley | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988/89 | 2.51 | 1.80 | 1.44 | 0.00 | --- | 1.40 | 12.5 | 20/0/10 | 79 |
| 1989/90 | 2.44 | 1.68 | 1.34 | 0.00 | --- | --- | 12.3 | 10/0/0 | 67 |
| 1990/91 5/ | 2.36 | 1.60 | 1.28 | 0.20 | --- | --- | 11.9 | 10/0/0 | 68 |
| 1991/92 | 2.36 | 1.54 | 1.32 | 0.62 | --- | --- | 11.5 | 7.5/0/0 | 76 |
| 1992/93 | 2.36 | 1.64 | 1.40 | 0.56 | --- | --- | 11.1 | 5/0/0 | 75 |
| 1993/94 | 2.36 | 1.62 | 1.40 | **0.67 | --- | --- | 10.8 | 0/0/0 | 82 |
| 1994/95 | 2.36 | 1.62 | 1.54 | ***0.52 | --- | --- | --- | 0/0/0 | --- |
| | | | | \$/bu. | | | | | |
| Oats | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988/89 | 1.55 | 1.14 | 0.91 | 0.00 | --- | --- | 7.9 | 5/0/0 | 30 |
| 1989/90 | 1.50 | 1.06 | 0.85 | 0.00 | --- | --- | 7.6 | 5/0/0 | 18 |
| 1990/91 5/ | 1.45 | 1.01 | 0.81 | 0.32 | --- | --- | 7.5 | 5/0/0 | 09 |
| 1991/92 | 1.45 | 0.97 | 0.83 | 0.35 | --- | --- | 7.3 | 0/0/0 | 38 |
| 1992/93 | 1.45 | 1.03 | 0.88 | 0.17 | --- | --- | 7.2 | 0/0/0 | 40 |
| 1993/94 | 1.45 | 1.02 | 0.88 | *0.11 | --- | --- | 7.1 | 0/0/0 | 46 |
| 1994/95 | 1.45 | 1.02 | 0.97 | **0.00 | --- | --- | --- | 0/0/0 | --- |
| | | | | \$/bu. | | | | | |
| Soybeans 9/ | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988/89 | --- | --- | 4.77 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1989/90 | --- | --- | 4.53 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1990/91 5/ | --- | --- | 4.50 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1991/92 | --- | --- | 5.02 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1992/93 | --- | --- | 5.02 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1993/94 | --- | --- | 5.02 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1994/95 | --- | --- | 4.92 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | | Cts./lb | | | | | |
| Upland cotton | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988/89 | 75.9 | 51.80 | 11/ 51.80 | 19.4 | --- | --- | 14.5 | 12.5/0/0 | 89 |
| 1989/90 | 73.4 | 50.00 | 11/ 50.00 | 13.1 | --- | --- | 14.6 | 25/0/0 | 89 |
| 1990/91 5/ | 72.9 | 50.27 | 11/ 50.27 | 7.3 | --- | --- | 14.4 | 12.5/0/0 | 86 |
| 1991/92 12/ | 72.9 | 50.77 | 11/ 47.23 | 10.1 | --- | --- | 14.8 | 5/0/0 | 84 |
| 1992/93 | 72.9 | 52.35 | 11/ --- | 20.3 | --- | --- | 14.9 | 10/0/0 | 89 |
| 1993/94 | 72.9 | 52.35 | 11/ --- | **18.6 | --- | --- | 15.1 | 7.5/0/0 | 91 |
| 1994/95 | 72.9 | 50.00 | 11/ --- | ***12.9 | --- | --- | --- | 11/0/0 | --- |

1/ There are no Findley loan rates for rice or cotton. See footnotes 7/ & 11/. 2/ National effective crop acreage base as determined by ASCS. Net of CRP. 3/ Program requirements for participating producers (mandatory acreage reduction program/mandatory paid land diversion/Optional Paid land diversion). Acreage used must be devoted to a conserving use to receive program benefits. 4/ Percentage of effective base acres enrolled in acreage reduction programs. 5/ Payments & loans were reduced by 1.4 percent in 1990/91 due to Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. Budget Reconciliation Act reductions to deficiency payments rates were also in effect in that year. Data do not include these reductions. 6/ Under 1990 modified contracts, participating producers plant up to 105 percent of their wheat base acres. For every acre planted above 85 percent of base, the acreage used to compute deficiency payments was cut by 1 acre. 7/ A marketing loan has been in effect for rice since 1985/86. Loans may be repaid at the lower of: a) the loan rate or b) the adjusted world market price (announced weekly). However, loans cannot be repaid at less than a specified fraction of the loan rate. Data refer to market-year average loan repayment rates. 8/ The sorghum, oats, & barley programs are the same as for corn except as indicated. 9/ There are no target prices, base acres, acreage reduction programs, or deficiency payment rates for soybeans. 10/ Nominal percentage of program crop base acres permitted to shift into soybeans without loss of base. 11/ A marketing loan has been in effect for cotton since 1986/87. In 1987/88 & after, loans may be repaid at the lower of: a) the loan rate or b) the adjusted world market price (announced weekly). Plan B). Starting in 1991/92 loans cannot be repaid at less than 70 percent of the loan rate. Data refer to annual average loan repayment rates. 12/ A marketing certificate program was implemented on Aug. 1, 1991. — = not available.

* For wheat, the 1991/92 rate is the total deficiency payment rate for the "regular" program. For the winter wheat option, the rate is \$1.25.

** For wheat, barley, and oats, regular deficiency payment rate based on the 5-month price. For rice and upland cotton, total deficiency payment rate. For corn and sorghum, rate was projected at sign-up. 5-month regular deficiency payment rate for corn and sorghum is due to be released in March 1994.

*** Estimated total deficiency payment rate. Minimum guaranteed payment rate for 0/85 (wheat & feed grains) & 50/85 (rice and upland cotton) programs. Sign-up for 1994 programs was March 1-April 29, 1994.

Note: 1993 effective base acres and participation rates are from November 30 preliminary compliance report.

Information contact: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (202) 690-0445

Table 20.—Fruit

| | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 P |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Citrus 1/ Production (1,000 ton) | 10,525 | 11,058 | 11,993 | 12,761 | 13,186 | 10,860 | 11,285 | 12,452 | 15 338 |
| Per capita consumpt. (lbs.) 2/ | 21.5 | 24.2 | 23.9 | 25.4 | 23.5 | 21.4 | 19.1 | 24.3 | — |
| Noncitrus 3/ Production (1,000 tons) | 14,191 | 13,874 | 16,011 | 15,893 | 16,365 | 15,657 | 15,748 | 17,116 | 15,936 |
| Per capita consumpt. (lbs.) 2/ | 65.1 | 68.7 | 73.4 | 71.7 | 73.0 | 70.8 | 70.8 | 74.4 | — |
| | 1993 | | | | | | | 1994 | |
| | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb |
| F.o.b. shipping point prices | | | | | | | | | |
| Apples (\$/carton) 4/ | 11.50 | 11.50 | 12.78 | 13.34 | 12.33 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 |
| Pears (\$/box) 5/ | 18.28 | — | — | — | 12.07 | 11.04 | 10.05 | 9.97 | 10.08 |
| Grower prices | | | | | | | | | |
| Oranges (\$/box) 6/ | 3.83 | 4.87 | 7.27 | 10.52 | 11.67 | 5.25 | 3.95 | 3.91 | 4.14 |
| Grapefruit (\$/box) 6/ | 1.45 | 3.53 | 2.44 | 3.51 | 8.13 | 4.19 | 4.38 | 3.20 | 3.20 |
| Stocks, ending | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh apples (mil. lbs.) | 488.9 | 201.2 | 28.4 | 3,258.8 | 5,423.4 | 5,179.4 | 4,427.9 | 3,747.3 | 2,937.8 |
| Fresh pears (mil. lbs.) | 1.6 | 7.1 | 146.5 | 556.8 | 552.1 | 41.8 | 358.5 | 297.3 | 238.9 |
| Frozen fruits (mil. lbs.) | 710.3 | 831.3 | 939.8 | 997.9 | 1,179.0 | 1,110.8 | 1,008.8 | 935.7 | 851.3 |
| Frozen orange juice (mil. lbs.) | 1,351.8 | 1,147.0 | 1,029.6 | 875.7 | 817.2 | 890.9 | 955.5 | 1,229.0 | 1,410.6 |

1/ 1992 indicated 1991/92 season. 2/ Fresh per capita consumption. 3/ Calendar year. 4/ Red delicious, Washington, extra fancy, carton tray pack, 125's. 5/ D'Anjou, Washington, standard box wrapped, U.S. no. 1, 135's. 6/ U.S. equivalent on-tree returns. P = preliminary. — = not available.

Information contact: Wynne Napper (202) 219-0884.

Table 21.—Vegetables

| | Calendar year | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 P |
| Production | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total vegetables (1,000 cwt) | 456,334 | 453,030 | 448,829 | 478,381 | 468,779 | 542,437 | 561,704 | 564,581 | 538,637 | 532,109 |
| Fresh (1,000 cwt) 1/ 3/ | 201,817 | 203,649 | 203,185 | 220,539 | 228,397 | 239,281 | 239,104 | 229,505 | 245,752 | 237,027 |
| Processed (tons) 2/ 3/ | 12,725,860 | 12,474,040 | 12,273,200 | 12,892,100 | 12,019,110 | 15,157,790 | 16,130,020 | 16,753,820 | 14,644,260 | 14,754,080 |
| Mushrooms (1,000 lbs.) 4/ | 595,681 | 587,956 | 614,393 | 631,819 | 667,759 | 714,992 | 749,151 | 748,832 | 778,357 | — |
| Potatoes (1,000 cwt) | 362,039 | 408,609 | 361,743 | 389,320 | 356,438 | 370,444 | 402,110 | 417,622 | 425,367 | 419,415 |
| Sweet potatoes (1,000 cwt) | 12,902 | 14,573 | 12,388 | 11,611 | 10,945 | 11,358 | 12,594 | 11,203 | 12,006 | 11,791 |
| Dry edible beans (1,000 cwt) | 21,070 | 22,298 | 22,960 | 26,031 | 19,253 | 23,729 | 32,379 | 33,765 | 22,615 | 21,642 |
| | 1993 | | | | | | | 1994 | | |
| | Jan | Feb | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb |
| Shipments (1,000 cwt) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh | 19,087 | 18,977 | 19,418 | 18,292 | 18,424 | 16,281 | 15,287 | 18,306 | 17,281 | 17,809 |
| Iceberg lettuce | 4,287 | 4,172 | 3,715 | 3,971 | 4,971 | 4,110 | 3,263 | 4,187 | 3,376 | 3,407 |
| Tomatoes, all | 2,927 | 3,109 | 2,742 | 2,183 | 2,944 | 2,885 | 2,408 | 2,200 | 2,568 | 3,074 |
| Dry-bulb onions | 2,856 | 2,747 | 2,877 | 2,793 | 3,639 | 2,859 | 2,776 | 2,960 | 2,363 | 2,282 |
| Other 5/ | 9,017 | 8,949 | 10,082 | 7,345 | 6,870 | 6,427 | 6,840 | 8,959 | 8,974 | 9,046 |
| Potatoes, all | 13,376 | 11,180 | 9,393 | 8,622 | 13,504 | 11,563 | 12,404 | 14,952 | 13,141 | 12,853 |
| Sweet potatoes | 291 | 270 | 178 | 154 | 343 | 244 | 565 | 353 | 172 | 211 |

1/ Includes fresh production of asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, lettuce, honeydews, onions, & tomatoes. 2/ Includes processing production of snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes, cucumbers (for pickles), asparagus, broccoli, carrots, & cauliflower. 3/ Excludes estimates reinstated in 1992 to preserve series comparability. 4/ Fresh & processing agaricus mushrooms only. Excludes specialty varieties. Crop year July 1 - June 30. 5/ Includes snap beans, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, bell peppers, squash, cantaloupes, honeydews, & watermelons. P = preliminary. — = not available.

Information contacts: Gary Lucier or John Love (202) 219-0884.

Table 22.—Other Commodities

| | Annual | | | | | 1992 | | | | | 1993 | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | Oct-Dec | Jan-Mar | Apr-June | July-Sept | Oct-Dec | 1992 | 1993 | 1993 | 1993 | 1993 |
| Sugar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production 1/ | 8,841 | 8,334 | 7,145 | 7,492 | 7,824 | 3,919 | 2,351 | 825 | 735 | 3,902 | | | | | |
| Deliveries 1/ | 8,340 | 8,661 | 8,693 | 8,936 | 9,023 | 2,303 | 2,067 | 2,201 | 2,491 | 2,284 | | | | | |
| Stocks, ending 1/ | 2,947 | 2,729 | 3,039 | 3,225 | 3,486 | 3,225 | 3,904 | 2,957 | 1,599 | 3,486 | | | | | |
| Coffee | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Composite green price N.Y. (cts./lb.) | 95.17 | 76.93 | 70.09 | 55.30 | 64.31 | 81.94 | 60.48 | 55.07 | 66.47 | 72.21 | | | | | |
| Imports, green bean equiv. (mil. lbs.) 2/ | 2,685 | 2,715 | 2,553 | 2,989 | 2,498 | 705 | 757 | 596 | 575 | 570 | | | | | |
| | Annual | | | | | 1992 | | | | | 1993 | | | | |
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | Nov | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | | | | | |
| Tobacco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prices at auctions 3/ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flue-cured (\$/lb.) | 167.3 | 172.3 | 172.7 | 170.5 | — | 158.0 | 160.0 | 173.0 | 175.0 | 169.5 | | | | | |
| Burley (\$/lb.) | 175.3 | 178.8 | 181.5 | 183.0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | |
| Domestic consumption 4/ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigarettes (bil.) | 523.1 | 516.3 | 509.5 | 44.2 | 41.0 | 37.5 | 39.2 | 37.4 | 32.1 | 38.5 | | | | | |
| Large cigars (mil.) | 2,343.5 | 2,231.9 | 2,217.1 | 189.6 | 227.7 | 154.5 | 211.6 | 192.6 | 174.4 | 160.0 | | | | | |

1/ 1,000 short tons, raw value. Quarterly data shown at end of each quarter. 2/ Net imports of green & processed coffee. 3/ Crop year July-June for flue-cured, Oct.-Sept for burley. 4/ Taxable removals. — = not available.

Information contacts: Sugar, Peter Buzzanell (202) 219-0886, Coffee, Fred Gray (202) 219-0888, Tobacco, Verner Grise (202) 219-0890.

World Agriculture

Table 23.—World Supply & Utilization of Major Crops, Livestock & Products

| | 1987/88 | 1988/89 | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | 1991/92 | 1992/93 P | 1993/94 F |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | Million units | | | | | | |
| Wheat | | | | | | | |
| Area (hectares) | 219.7 | 217.4 | 225.8 | 231.5 | 222.4 | 223.0 | 222.3 |
| Production (metric tons) | 496.0 | 495.0 | 533.2 | 588.2 | 542.6 | 581.4 | 560.3 |
| Exports (metric tons) 1/ | 112.1 | 102.3 | 102.3 | 101.2 | 108.7 | 110.4 | 99.0 |
| Consumption (metric tons) 2/ | 525.3 | 524.3 | 532.2 | 563.5 | 559.3 | 544.3 | 562.6 |
| Ending stocks (metric tons) 3/ | 149.8 | 120.5 | 121.5 | 146.2 | 129.5 | 146.5 | 144.1 |
| Coarse grains | | | | | | | |
| Area (hectares) | 323.3 | 323.2 | 320.8 | 314.2 | 317.8 | 318.3 | 311.0 |
| Production (metric tons) | 784.2 | 721.1 | 791.0 | 821.8 | 803.4 | 880.7 | 784.3 |
| Exports (metric tons) 1/ | 88.2 | 95.3 | 103.8 | 88.2 | 93.8 | 88.9 | 83.8 |
| Consumption (metric tons) 2/ | 807.2 | 785.0 | 814.1 | 809.5 | 809.6 | 831.6 | 825.5 |
| Ending stocks (metric tons) 3/ | 216.0 | 151.0 | 128.0 | 140.3 | 134.1 | 163.2 | 122.0 |
| Rice, milled | | | | | | | |
| Area (hectares) | 141.7 | 145.5 | 146.6 | 146.7 | 145.7 | 145.2 | 142.8 |
| Production (metric tons) | 314.5 | 330.1 | 343.1 | 350.7 | 348.3 | 352.0 | 348.0 |
| Exports (metric tons) 4/ | 11.2 | 13.9 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 14.1 | 14.8 | 15.8 |
| Consumption (metric tons) 2/ | 319.9 | 327.7 | 336.4 | 345.8 | 352.8 | 355.6 | 355.2 |
| Ending stocks (metric tons) 3/ | 45.5 | 47.8 | 54.5 | 59.4 | 54.9 | 51.3 | 44.1 |
| Total grains | | | | | | | |
| Area (hectares) | 884.7 | 886.1 | 893.2 | 892.4 | 885.9 | 886.5 | 876.1 |
| Production (metric tons) | 1,594.7 | 1,546.2 | 1,667.3 | 1,780.7 | 1,694.3 | 1,774.1 | 1,692.6 |
| Exports (metric tons) 1/ | 211.5 | 211.5 | 217.8 | 201.4 | 216.6 | 214.1 | 198.6 |
| Consumption (metric tons) 2/ | 1,652.4 | 1,637.0 | 1,682.7 | 1,718.8 | 1,721.7 | 1,731.5 | 1,743.3 |
| Ending stocks (metric tons) 3/ | 410.3 | 319.3 | 304.0 | 345.9 | 318.5 | 361.0 | 310.2 |
| Oilseeds | | | | | | | |
| Crush (metric tons) | 168.4 | 164.5 | 171.7 | 176.7 | 184.3 | 184.3 | 185.5 |
| Production (metric tons) | 210.5 | 201.6 | 212.4 | 215.8 | 223.5 | 227.0 | 223.5 |
| Exports (metric tons) | 39.5 | 31.5 | 35.6 | 33.4 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 36.8 |
| Ending stocks (metric tons) | 24.0 | 22.1 | 23.7 | 23.4 | 21.8 | 23.3 | 19.5 |
| Meals | | | | | | | |
| Production (metric tons) | 115.4 | 111.1 | 116.8 | 119.3 | 124.7 | 125.5 | 127.1 |
| Exports (metric tons) | 35.8 | 37.4 | 39.8 | 40.7 | 43.1 | 42.5 | 43.6 |
| Oils | | | | | | | |
| Production (metric tons) | 53.3 | 53.3 | 57.1 | 58.1 | 60.3 | 61.0 | 62.7 |
| Exports (metric tons) | 17.5 | 18.1 | 20.4 | 20.6 | 20.8 | 20.7 | 21.2 |
| Cotton | | | | | | | |
| Area (hectares) | 30.6 | 33.8 | 31.6 | 33.1 | 34.8 | 32.8 | 31.5 |
| Production (bales) | 81.0 | 84.4 | 79.7 | 87.0 | 96.0 | 82.8 | 76.7 |
| Exports (bales) | 29.9 | 33.4 | 31.3 | 29.7 | 28.1 | 24.8 | 26.1 |
| Consumption (bales) | 84.2 | 85.3 | 88.6 | 85.5 | 84.5 | 85.6 | 84.8 |
| Ending stocks (bales) | 32.6 | 31.4 | 25.8 | 28.2 | 40.6 | 38.5 | 30.5 |
| | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 P | 1994 F |
| Red meat | | | | | | | |
| Production (metric tons) | 112.8 | 114.2 | 116.3 | 117.7 | 118.1 | 118.9 | 120.7 |
| Consumption (metric tons) | 110.8 | 112.8 | 114.2 | 115.8 | 116.5 | 117.6 | 119.3 |
| Exports (metric tons) 1/ | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.9 |
| Poultry 5/ | | | | | | | |
| Production (metric tons) | 32 | 33.1 | 35.0 | 36.8 | 39 | 40.5 | 42.1 |
| Consumption (metric tons) | 31.4 | 32.6 | 34.3 | 36.2 | 38.5 | 39.8 | 41.4 |
| Exports (metric tons) 1/ | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Dairy | | | | | | | |
| Milk production (metric tons) 6/ | — | 387.4 | 395.3 | 385.3 | 379.6 | 379.9 | 380.3 |

1/ Excludes intra-EC trade. 2/ Where stocks data not available (excluding USSR), consumption includes stock changes. 3/ Stocks data are based on differing marketing years & do not represent levels at a given date. Data not available for all countries; includes estimated change in USSR grain stocks but not absolute level. 4/ Calendar year data. 1988 data correspond with 1987/88, etc. 5/ Poultry excludes the Peoples Republic of China before 1986. 6/ Data prior to 1989 no longer comparable. P = preliminary. F = forecast. — = not available.

Information contacts: Crops, Carol Whitton (202) 219-0824; red meat & poultry, Linda Bailey (202) 219-1285; dairy, Sara Short (202) 219-0770

U.S. Agricultural Trade

Table 24.—Prices of Principal U.S. Agricultural Trade Products

| | Annual | | | 1993 | | | | | 1994 | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | Feb | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb |
| Export commodities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.) | 3.52 | 4.13 | 3.83 | 4.06 | 3.58 | 3.72 | 3.99 | 4.33 | 4.22 | 4.01 |
| Corn, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.) | 2.75 | 2.66 | 2.62 | 2.42 | 2.59 | 2.71 | 2.97 | 3.10 | 3.23 | 3.15 |
| Grain sorghum, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.) | 2.69 | 2.83 | 2.56 | 2.42 | 2.52 | 2.57 | 2.93 | 3.07 | 3.14 | 3.07 |
| Soybeans, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.) | 6.05 | 6.01 | 6.53 | 6.03 | 6.69 | 6.40 | 6.88 | 7.18 | 7.30 | 7.12 |
| Soybean oil, Decatur (cts./lb.) | 20.14 | 19.16 | 22.83 | 20.61 | 23.51 | 22.90 | 25.42 | 28.19 | 29.89 | 28.73 |
| Soybean meal, Decatur (\$/ton) | 172.90 | 177.79 | 199.18 | 179.87 | 202.13 | 195.43 | 211.31 | 208.81 | 198.44 | 198.37 |
| Cotton, 7-market avg. spot (cts./lb.) | 69.69 | 53.80 | 65.36 | 55.38 | 54.01 | 54.57 | 55.61 | 60.29 | 66.53 | 72.69 |
| Tobacco, avg. price at auction (cts./lb.) | 179.23 | 172.58 | 171.20 | 186.53 | 173.08 | 174.92 | 181.01 | 181.47 | 181.01 | 188.03 |
| Rice, f.o.b. mill, Houston (\$/cwt) | 16.46 | 16.80 | 16.12 | 15.00 | 13.50 | 16.13 | 23.50 | 25.50 | 25.50 | 25.5 |
| Inedible tallow, Chicago (cts./lb.) | 13.26 | 14.37 | 14.89 | 14.69 | 14.47 | 14.67 | 14.50 | 14.74 | 15.33 | 15.14 |
| Import commodities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coffee, N.Y. spot (\$/lb.) | 0.71 | 0.50 | 0.59 | 0.54 | 0.68 | 0.66 | 0.65 | 0.63 | 0.64 | 0.68 |
| Rubber, N.Y. spot (cts./lb.) | 45.73 | 46.25 | 45.00 | 48.30 | 44.54 | 44.23 | 44.91 | 44.75 | 44.91 | 46.12 |
| Cocoa beans, N.Y. (\$/lb.) | 0.52 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.42 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.57 | 0.53 | 0.51 |

Information contact: Mary Teymourian (202) 219-0824.

Table 25.—Indexes of Real Trade-Weighted Dollar Exchange Rates^{1/}

| | 1993 | | | | | | | | | 1994 | |
|---------------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept P | Oct P | Nov P | Dec P | Jan P | Feb P |
| | 1985 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total U.S. trade 2/ | 66.0 | 67.4 | 66.8 | 68.8 | 68.8 | 67.1 | 68.2 | 69.7 | 69.9 | 70.6 | 70.1 |
| Agricultural trade | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. markets | 76.1 | 77.3 | 76.1 | 77.1 | 78.8 | 76.0 | 76.6 | 77.4 | 77.7 | 78.2 | 77.4 |
| U.S. competitors | 76.9 | 79.2 | 77.6 | 78.5 | 78.6 | 78.0 | 78.2 | 78.4 | 78.4 | 79.1 | 79.4 |
| Wheat | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. markets | 95.1 | 94.1 | 93.6 | 94.0 | 93.2 | 92.4 | 92.9 | 93.0 | 93.1 | 93.6 | 93.0 |
| U.S. competitors | 73.2 | 82.7 | 74.9 | 75.7 | 76.8 | 76.8 | 77.1 | 77.1 | 77.2 | 77.0 | 77.2 |
| Soybeans | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. markets | 63.6 | 63.9 | 64.3 | 65.8 | 65.5 | 64.2 | 65.0 | 66.4 | 66.6 | 67.3 | 66.4 |
| U.S. competitors | 51.5 | 51.1 | 50.3 | 50.1 | 49.6 | 49.3 | 49.3 | 49.0 | 49.1 | 50.0 | 50.8 |
| Corn | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. markets | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.4 | 67.3 | 66.8 | 66.4 | 67.1 | 67.9 | 68.2 | 68.7 | 67.4 |
| U.S. competitors | 57.5 | 57.2 | 57.8 | 59.2 | 59.7 | 58.2 | 58.7 | 59.6 | 59.3 | 59.9 | 59.8 |
| Cotton | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. markets | 71.6 | 72.2 | 71.1 | 72.0 | 71.7 | 71.3 | 72.0 | 72.6 | 72.9 | 73.2 | 72.1 |
| U.S. competitors | 105.7 | 105.4 | 104.4 | 105.7 | 105.9 | 105.2 | 104.8 | 105.8 | 109.3 | 111.0 | 111.9 |

^{1/} Real indexes adjust nominal exchange rates for differences in rates of inflation, to avoid the distortion caused by high-inflation countries. A higher value means the dollar has appreciated. See the October 1988 issue of Agricultural Outlook for a discussion of the calculations and the weights used. ^{2/} Federal Reserve Board Index of trade-weighted value of the U.S. dollar against 10 major currencies. Weights are based on relative importance in world financial markets. P = preliminary.

Information contact: Douglas Rhoades or Tim Baxter (202) 219-0782.

Table 26.—Trade Balance

| | Fiscal year 1/ | | | | | | | | Jan |
|----------------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|
| | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 F | 1994 |
| | \$ million | | | | | | | | |
| Exports | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural | 27,876 | 35,316 | 39,590 | 40,220 | 37,809 | 42,430 | 42,590 | 42,500 | 3,737 |
| Nonagricultural | 202,911 | 258,656 | 301,269 | 326,059 | 356,882 | 383,517 | 390,770 | — | 31,895 |
| Total 2/ | 230,787 | 293,972 | 340,859 | 366,279 | 394,291 | 425,947 | 433,360 | — | 35,632 |
| Imports | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural | 20,650 | 21,014 | 21,476 | 22,560 | 22,588 | 24,323 | 24,454 | 24,500 | 2,173 |
| Nonagricultural | 367,374 | 409,138 | 441,075 | 458,101 | 463,720 | 488,558 | 537,584 | — | 43,904 |
| Total 3/ | 388,024 | 430,152 | 462,551 | 480,661 | 486,308 | 512,879 | 562,038 | — | 46,077 |
| Trade balance | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural | 7,226 | 14,302 | 18,114 | 17,660 | 15,021 | 18,107 | 18,136 | 18,000 | 1,564 |
| Nonagricultural | -164,463 | -150,482 | -139,806 | -132,042 | -107,038 | -105,039 | -146,814 | — | -12,009 |
| Total | -157,237 | -136,180 | -121,692 | -114,382 | -92,017 | -86,932 | -128,678 | — | -10,445 |

^{1/} Fiscal years begin October 1 & end September 30. Fiscal year 1993 began Oct. 1, 1992 & ended Sept. 30, 1993. ^{2/} Domestic exports including Department of Defense shipments (F.A.S. value). ^{3/} Imports for consumption (customs value). F = forecast. — = not available.

Information contact: Joel Greene (202) 219-0822.

Table 27.—U.S. Agricultural Exports & Imports

| | Fiscal year* | | | Jan | Fiscal year* | | | Jan |
|---|--------------|---------|-----------|--------|--------------|--------|-----------|-------|
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 F | 1994 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 F | 1994 |
| | 1,000 units | | | | \$ million | | | |
| EXPORTS | | | | | | | | |
| Animals, live (no.) 1/ | 1,476 | 1,107 | — | 98 | 567 | 358 | — | 44 |
| Meats & preps., excl. poultry (mt) | 1,107 | 1,160 | 2/ 1,000 | 92 | 3,236 | 3,349 | — | 246 |
| Dairy products (mt) 1/ | 174 | 211 | — | 18 | 641 | 762 | 900 | 73 |
| Poultry meats (mt) | 794 | 988 | 1,100 | 85 | 915 | 1,031 | — | 89 |
| Fats, oils, & greases (mt) | 1,392 | 1,362 | 1,300 | 92 | 498 | 519 | — | 35 |
| Hides & skins incl. furskins | — | — | — | — | 1,336 | 1,288 | — | 118 |
| Cattle hides, whole (no.) 1/ | 20,803 | 19,784 | — | 1,738 | 1,106 | 1,062 | — | 95 |
| Mink pelts (no.) 1/ | 3,160 | 3,119 | — | 174 | 52 | 56 | — | 3 |
| Grains & feeds (mt) | 100,881 | 103,743 | — | 7,575 | 13,873 | 14,104 | 3/ 13,700 | 1,152 |
| Wheat (mt) | 34,322 | 36,078 | 31,500 | 2,976 | 4,323 | 4,737 | 4/ 4,300 | 393 |
| Wheat flour (mt) | 813 | 1,075 | 1,100 | 118 | 165 | 217 | — | 24 |
| Rice (mt) | 2,279 | 2,710 | 2,700 | 179 | 757 | 766 | 1,100 | 70 |
| Feed grains, incl. products (mt) | 50,752 | 50,705 | 39,100 | 3,102 | 5,801 | 5,261 | 4,700 | 398 |
| Feeds & fodders (mt) | 11,267 | 11,500 | 5/ 12,000 | 1,055 | 2,019 | 2,147 | — | 187 |
| Other grain products (mt) | 1,448 | 1,676 | — | 147 | 807 | 976 | — | 81 |
| Fruits, nuts, & preps. (mt) | 3,505 | 3,398 | — | 291 | 3,514 | 3,409 | 3,900 | 278 |
| Fruit juices incl. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| froz (1,000 hectoliters) 1/ | 7,767 | 7,845 | — | 409 | 427 | 423 | — | 29 |
| Vegetables & preps. (mt) | 2,703 | 2,790 | — | 214 | 2,790 | 3,220 | — | 264 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured (mt) | 246 | 231 | — | 18 | 1,568 | 1,443 | 1,200 | 111 |
| Cotton, excl. linters (mt) | 1,494 | 1,125 | 1,500 | 161 | 2,183 | 1,528 | 2,000 | 207 |
| Seeds (mt) | 612 | 533 | — | 66 | 650 | 648 | 700 | 92 |
| Sugar, cane or beet (mt) 1/ | 492 | 337 | — | 26 | 154 | 108 | — | 9 |
| Oilseeds & products (mt) | 28,671 | 29,190 | — | 2,599 | 7,162 | 7,211 | 7,000 | 745 |
| Oilseeds (mt) | 19,939 | 21,049 | — | 1,982 | 4,735 | 4,982 | — | 556 |
| Soybeans (mt) | 19,277 | 20,400 | 16,500 | 1,932 | 4,318 | 4,606 | 4,300 | 514 |
| Protein meal (mt) | 7,082 | 8,539 | — | 493 | 1,445 | 1,261 | — | 104 |
| Vegetable oils (mt) | 1,651 | 1,801 | — | 124 | 982 | 968 | — | 85 |
| Essential oils (mt) | 13 | 13 | — | 1 | 184 | 185 | — | 18 |
| Other | 91 | 92 | — | 6 | 2,733 | 3,011 | — | 229 |
| Total | 142,175 | 145,171 | 127,100 | 11,242 | 42,430 | 42,590 | 42,500 | 3,737 |
| IMPORTS | | | | | | | | |
| Animals, live (no.) 1/ | 2,830 | 3,461 | — | 220 | 1,275 | 1,569 | 1,600 | 81 |
| Meats & preps., excl. poultry (mt) | 1,134 | 1,128 | — | 128 | 2,684 | 2,726 | — | 290 |
| Beef & veal (mt) | 813 | 793 | 780 | 98 | 1,933 | 1,919 | 1,900 | 222 |
| Pork (mt) | 263 | 276 | 315 | 25 | 625 | 663 | 800 | 55 |
| Dairy products (mt) 1/ | 232 | 231 | — | 20 | 816 | 860 | 900 | 73 |
| Poultry & products 1/ | — | — | — | — | 132 | 137 | — | 11 |
| Fats, oils, & greases (mt) | 46 | 44 | — | 4 | 26 | 30 | — | 2 |
| Hides & skins, incl. furskins 1/ | — | — | — | — | 185 | 181 | — | 22 |
| Wool, unmanufactured (mt) | 54 | 60 | — | 8 | 167 | 173 | — | 15 |
| Grains & feeds (mt) | 5,446 | 4,942 | 7,100 | 79,819 | 1,548 | 1,839 | 2,100 | 167 |
| Fruits, nuts, & preps., excl. juices (mt) | 5,883 | 6,089 | 5,980 | 545 | 2,919 | 2,988 | — | 273 |
| Bananas & plantains (mt) | 3,628 | 3,737 | 3,700 | 300 | 1,083 | 1,083 | 1,000 | 80 |
| Fruit juices (1,000 hectoliters) 1/ | 28,049 | 27,053 | 22,000 | 2,418 | 871 | 640 | — | 54 |
| Vegetables & preps. (mt) | 2,171 | 2,733 | — | 318 | 2,125 | 2,440 | 2,500 | 295 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured (mt) | 364 | 386 | 250 | 9 | 1,299 | 1,101 | 700 | 31 |
| Cotton, unmanufactured (mt) | 11 | 12 | — | 1 | 10 | 11 | — | 1 |
| Seeds (mt) | 174 | 189 | 220 | 32 | 214 | 214 | 200 | 22 |
| Nursery stock & cut flowers 1/ | — | — | — | — | 578 | 629 | — | 57 |
| Sugar, cane or beet (mt) | 1,823 | 1,569 | — | 72 | 633 | 591 | — | 31 |
| Oilseeds & products (mt) | 2,330 | 2,484 | — | 343 | 1,124 | 1,204 | 1,400 | 142 |
| Oilseeds (mt) | 429 | 373 | — | 84 | 135 | 130 | — | 24 |
| Protein meal (mt) | 629 | 618 | — | 67 | 84 | 89 | — | 10 |
| Vegetable oils (mt) | 1,273 | 1,492 | — | 192 | 904 | 985 | — | 108 |
| Beverages excl. fruit juices (1,000 hectoliters) 1/ | 13,739 | 14,014 | — | 905 | 2,044 | 1,975 | — | 116 |
| Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices (mt) | 2,391 | 2,244 | 2,300 | 195 | 3,415 | 3,018 | — | 295 |
| Coffee, incl. products (mt) | 1,330 | 1,185 | 1,250 | 95 | 1,798 | 1,502 | 1,800 | 154 |
| Cocoa beans & products (mt) | 773 | 770 | 750 | 67 | 1,122 | 1,028 | 1,000 | 90 |
| Rubber & allied gums (mt) | 920 | 981 | 1,200 | 89 | 756 | 839 | 900 | 73 |
| Other | — | — | — | — | 1,503 | 1,488 | — | 120 |
| Total | — | — | — | — | 24,323 | 24,454 | 24,500 | 2,173 |

*Fiscal years begin Oct. 1 & end Sept. 30. Fiscal year 1993 began Oct. 1, 1992 & ended Sept. 30, 1993. 1/ Not included in total volume.

2/ Forecasts for footnoted items 2/-5/ are based on slightly different groups of commodities. Totals for fiscal 1993 forecast commodities were 2/ 903 million tons. 3/ \$14,332 million. 4/ \$4,954 million, includes flour. 5/ \$11,885 million. F = forecast. — = not available.

Information contact: Joel Greene (202) 219-0822.

Table 28.—U.S. Agricultural Exports by Region

| Region & country | Fiscal year* | | | Jan | Change from year* earlier | | | Jan |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|-------|---------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 F | 1994 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 F | 1994 |
| | \$ million | | | | Percent | | | |
| WESTERN EUROPE | 7,740 | 7,499 | 7,300 | 742 | 8 | -3 | -3 | -15 |
| European Community (EC-12) | 7,193 | 7,022 | 6,800 | 705 | 6 | -2 | -3 | -16 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 461 | 482 | — | 49 | -1 | 5 | — | -9 |
| France | 618 | 613 | — | 36 | 8 | -1 | — | -63 |
| Germany | 1,091 | 1,146 | — | 107 | -4 | 5 | — | 11 |
| Italy | 684 | 568 | — | 59 | 1 | -17 | — | -30 |
| Netherlands | 1,812 | 1,801 | — | 208 | 16 | -1 | — | -2 |
| United Kingdom | 882 | 916 | — | 70 | 0 | 4 | — | -19 |
| Portugal | 240 | 223 | — | 19 | -4 | -7 | — | -22 |
| Spain, incl. Canary Islands | 951 | 829 | — | 103 | 11 | -13 | — | -6 |
| Other Western Europe | 546 | 477 | 500 | 38 | 2 | -13 | 5 | 3 |
| Switzerland | 187 | 152 | — | 11 | -4 | -19 | — | -9 |
| EASTERN EUROPE | 222 | 468 | 400 | 32 | -27 | 111 | -15 | -20 |
| Poland | 49 | 230 | — | 5 | 7 | 368 | — | -84 |
| Former Yugoslavia | 50 | 47 | — | 26 | -32 | -6 | — | 2,558 |
| Romania | 76 | 107 | — | 1 | -7 | 42 | — | -78 |
| Former Soviet Union | 2,704 | 1,561 | 1,300 | 98 | 54 | -42 | -17 | 45 |
| ASIA | 17,782 | 17,832 | 18,400 | 1,580 | 10 | 0 | -8 | -5 |
| West Asia (Mideast) | 1,770 | 1,922 | 2,000 | 148 | 24 | 9 | 4 | -1 |
| Turkey | 344 | 369 | — | 17 | 54 | 7 | — | 39 |
| Iraq | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Israel, incl. Gaza & W. Bank | 346 | 382 | 400 | 45 | 21 | 10 | 5 | 259 |
| Saudi Arabia | 549 | 463 | 500 | 47 | 2 | -16 | 8 | 17 |
| South Asia | 536 | 641 | — | 72 | 43 | 20 | — | -35 |
| Bangladesh | 123 | 52 | — | 20 | 84 | -58 | — | 945 |
| India | 117 | 226 | — | 14 | 24 | 93 | — | -64 |
| Pakistan | 226 | 236 | 300 | 37 | 57 | 4 | 27 | -35 |
| China | 690 | 322 | 300 | 18 | 3 | -53 | -7 | -55 |
| Japan | 8,383 | 8,461 | 9,100 | 719 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 10 |
| Southeast Asia | 1,470 | 1,551 | — | 157 | 19 | 6 | — | 22 |
| Indonesia | 353 | 327 | — | 32 | 27 | -7 | — | 56 |
| Philippines | 443 | 512 | 600 | 48 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 29 |
| Other East Asia | 4,934 | 4,935 | 5,000 | 467 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| Taiwan | 1,916 | 1,999 | 2,100 | 204 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 32 |
| Korea, Rep. | 2,200 | 2,041 | 1,900 | 197 | 2 | -7 | -7 | -5 |
| Hong Kong | 817 | 880 | 900 | 66 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 12 |
| AFRICA | 2,304 | 2,671 | 2,400 | 243 | 22 | 16 | -10 | 3 |
| North Africa | 1,411 | 1,659 | 1,600 | 186 | 2 | 18 | -4 | 38 |
| Morocco | 156 | 310 | — | 19 | 21 | 98 | — | -26 |
| Algeria | 478 | 458 | 500 | 89 | 0 | -4 | 9 | 125 |
| Egypt | 709 | 756 | 700 | 65 | 2 | 7 | -7 | 22 |
| Sub-Saharan | 893 | 1,012 | 800 | 57 | 80 | 13 | -21 | -44 |
| Nigeria | 31 | 158 | — | 4 | -30 | 413 | — | -62 |
| Rep. S. Africa | 328 | 383 | — | 13 | 343 | 17 | — | -74 |
| LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN | 6,438 | 6,883 | 6,900 | 615 | 17 | 7 | 0 | 16 |
| Brazil | 143 | 231 | 200 | 33 | -47 | 61 | -13 | 88 |
| Caribbean Islands | 970 | 1,015 | — | 70 | -4 | 5 | — | -7 |
| Central America | 587 | 675 | — | 53 | 18 | 15 | — | 3 |
| Colombia | 142 | 234 | — | 25 | 15 | 65 | — | 58 |
| Mexico | 3,676 | 3,660 | 3,900 | 346 | 27 | 0 | 7 | 17 |
| Peru | 179 | 172 | — | 14 | 19 | -4 | — | 40 |
| Venezuela | 394 | 502 | 400 | 39 | 28 | 27 | -20 | 8 |
| CANADA | 4,812 | 5,220 | 5,400 | 382 | 9 | 8 | 3 | -2 |
| OCEANIA | 428 | 456 | 400 | 45 | 23 | 18 | -12 | 43 |
| TOTAL | 42,430 | 42,590 | 42,500 | 3,737 | 13 | 0 | 0 | -2 |
| Developed countries | 21,968 | 22,337 | 22,600 | 1,940 | 9 | 2 | 1 | -3 |
| Developing countries | 19,771 | 19,918 | — | 1,779 | 17 | 1 | — | 9 |
| Other countries | 691 | 335 | — | 18 | 3 | -51 | — | -55 |

*Fiscal years begin Oct. 1 & end Sept. 30. Fiscal year 1993 began Oct. 1, 1992 & ended Sept. 30, 1993. F = forecast. — = not available.
 Note: Adjusted for transshipments through Canada.

Information contact: Joel Greene (202) 219-0822.

Farm Income

Table 29.—Farm Income Statistics

| | Calendar year | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|------------|
| | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 P | 1993 F | 1994 F |
| | \$ billion | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Farm receipts | 147.7 | 150.1 | 140.0 | 148.5 | 158.4 | 168.9 | 177.5 | 178.5 | 178.8 | 179 | 183 to 190 |
| Crops (incl. net CCC loans) | 69.9 | 74.3 | 63.7 | 65.9 | 71.7 | 77.0 | 80.1 | 81.9 | 84.8 | 82 | 87 to 91 |
| Livestock | 72.9 | 69.8 | 71.6 | 76.0 | 79.4 | 84.1 | 89.8 | 86.8 | 86.4 | 90 | 87 to 91 |
| Farm related 1/ | 4.9 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7 | 7 to 9 |
| 2. Direct Government payments | 8.4 | 7.7 | 11.8 | 16.7 | 14.5 | 10.9 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 11 | 10 to 12 |
| Cash payments | 4.0 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 11 | 10 to 11 |
| Value of PIK commodities | 4.5 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 10.1 | 7.4 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 to 1 |
| 3. Gross cash income (1+2) 2/ | 156.1 | 157.9 | 152.8 | 165.1 | 172.9 | 179.8 | 186.8 | 184.7 | 187.9 | 190 | 193 to 201 |
| 4. Nonmoney income 3/ | 5.9 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6 | 6 to 7 |
| 5. Value of inventory change | 6.0 | -2.3 | -2.2 | -2.3 | -3.4 | 4.8 | 3.4 | -0.3 | 3.8 | -3 | 3 to 7 |
| 6. Total gross farm income (3+4+5) | 168.0 | 161.2 | 156.1 | 168.5 | 175.8 | 190.9 | 196.4 | 190.3 | 197.7 | 194 | 204 to 213 |
| 7. Cash expenses 4/ | 118.7 | 110.7 | 105.0 | 109.4 | 118.4 | 125.1 | 130.9 | 131.4 | 130.2 | 131 | 130 to 138 |
| 8. Total expenses | 141.9 | 132.4 | 125.1 | 128.8 | 137.0 | 144.0 | 149.9 | 150.3 | 149.1 | 151 | 150 to 159 |
| 9. Net cash income (3-7) | 37.4 | 47.1 | 47.8 | 55.8 | 54.5 | 54.7 | 55.9 | 53.3 | 57.7 | 59 | 58 to 66 |
| 10. Net farm income (6-8) | 26.1 | 28.8 | 31.0 | 39.7 | 38.8 | 46.9 | 46.5 | 40.0 | 48.6 | 43 | 50 to 58 |
| Deflated (1987\$) | 28.7 | 30.6 | 32.0 | 39.7 | 37.3 | 43.3 | 41.1 | 34.0 | 40.2 | 35 | 40 to 46 |

1/ Income from machine hire, custom work, sales of forest products, & other miscellaneous cash sources. 2/ Numbers in parentheses indicate the combination of items required to calculate a given item. 3/ Value of home consumption of self-produced food & imputed gross rental value of farm dwellings. 4/ Excludes capital consumption, perquisites to hired labor, & farm household expenses. Total may not add because of rounding. P = preliminary. F = forecast.

Note: 1988-92 accounts (primarily expenses) have been revised to reflect improved methods for estimating farm income. Call contact for information.

Information contact: Robert McElroy (202) 219-0800.

Table 30.—Average Income to Farm Operator Households

| | Calendar year | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|
| | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 P | 1993 F | 1994 F |
| | \$ per operator household | | | | | |
| Farm income to household 1/ | 5,796 | 5,742 | 4,397 | 4,882 | 4,900 | 4,500 to 5,500 |
| Self-employment farm income | 4,723 | 4,973 | 2,283 | 3,677 | n/a | n/a |
| Other farm income to household | 1,073 | 768 | 2,114 | 1,205 | n/a | n/a |
| Plus: Total off-farm income | 26,223 | 33,285 | 31,638 | 35,731 | 35,000 | 31,500 to 41,500 |
| Income from wages, salaries, and non-farm businesses | 19,467 | 24,778 | 23,551 | 27,022 | n/a | n/a |
| Income from interest, dividends, transfer payments, etc. | 6,756 | 8,487 | 8,087 | 8,709 | n/a | n/a |
| Equals: Farm operator household income | 32,019 | 39,007 | 36,035 | 40,613 | 39,900 | 36,000 to 47,000 |

1/ Farm income to the household equals self-employment income plus amounts that operators pay themselves & family members to work on the farm, income from renting out acreage, & net income from a farm business other than the one being surveyed. Data for 1989-90 are based on surveys that did not fully account for small farms. Data for 1991 include an additional 350,000 farms, many with gross sales under \$10,000 & negative net farm incomes. P = preliminary. F = forecasts. n/a = not available at the time.

Information contact: Janet Perry (202) 219-0807.

Table 31.—Balance Sheet of the U.S. Farming Sector

| | Calendar year 1/ | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|------------|
| | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 P | 1993 F | 1994 F |
| | \$ billion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assets | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Real estate | 661.8 | 586.2 | 542.3 | 578.9 | 595.5 | 615.7 | 628.2 | 623.2 | 633.1 | 648 | 660 to 670 |
| Non-real estate | 195.2 | 186.5 | 182.1 | 193.7 | 205.6 | 214.1 | 220.2 | 219.1 | 228.4 | 230 | 230 to 240 |
| Livestock & poultry | 49.5 | 46.3 | 47.8 | 58.0 | 62.2 | 66.2 | 70.9 | 68.1 | 71.3 | 71 | 72 to 76 |
| Machinery & motor vehicles | 85.0 | 62.9 | 81.5 | 80.0 | 81.2 | 85.1 | 85.4 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 86 | 85 to 89 |
| Crops stored 2/ | 28.1 | 22.9 | 16.3 | 17.5 | 23.3 | 23.4 | 22.8 | 22.0 | 24.1 | 25 | 24 to 28 |
| Purchased inputs | 2.0 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 3 | 2 to 4 |
| Financial assets | 32.6 | 33.3 | 34.5 | 35.1 | 35.4 | 36.8 | 38.3 | 40.6 | 43.4 | 45 | 45 to 49 |
| Total farm assets | 857.0 | 772.7 | 724.4 | 772.6 | 801.1 | 829.7 | 848.4 | 842.2 | 861.5 | 878 | 895 to 905 |
| Liabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Real estate debt 3/ | 106.7 | 100.1 | 90.4 | 82.4 | 77.6 | 75.4 | 74.1 | 74.6 | 75.6 | 76 | 76 to 80 |
| Non-real estate debt 4/ | 67.1 | 77.5 | 66.6 | 62.0 | 61.7 | 61.9 | 63.2 | 64.3 | 63.6 | 65 | 64 to 68 |
| Total farm debt | 193.6 | 177.6 | 157.0 | 144.4 | 139.4 | 137.2 | 137.4 | 138.9 | 139.3 | 141 | 141 to 147 |
| Total farm equity | 663.3 | 595.1 | 567.5 | 628.2 | 661.7 | 692.4 | 710.9 | 703.3 | 722.2 | 737 | 750 to 760 |
| | Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selected ratios | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt-to-assets | 22.6 | 23.0 | 21.7 | 16.7 | 17.4 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 16 | 15 to 17 |
| Debt-to-equity | 29.2 | 29.8 | 27.7 | 23.0 | 21.1 | 19.6 | 19.3 | 19.7 | 19.3 | 19 | 18 to 20 |
| Debt-to-net cash income | 518 | 377 | 328 | 259 | 256 | 251 | 246 | 260 | 241 | 237 | 240 to 250 |

1/ As of Dec. 31. 2/ Non-CCC crops held on farms plus value above loan rates for crops held under CCC. 3/ Excludes debt on operator dwellings, but includes CCC storage and drying facilities loans. 4/ Excludes debt for nonfarm purposes. F = forecast.

Information contacts: Ken Erickson or Jim Ryan (202) 219-0798.

Table 32.—Cash Receipts From Farm Marketings, by State

| Region & State | Livestock & products | | | | Crops 1/ | | | | Total 1/ | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1992 | 1993 | Dec 1993 | Jan 1994 | 1992 | 1993 | Dec 1993 | Jan 1994 | 1992 | 1993 | Dec 1993 | Jan 1994 |
| \$ million 2/ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORTH ATLANTIC | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 301 | 316 | 27 | 26 | 213 | 202 | 18 | 21 | 513 | 517 | 45 | 47 |
| New Hampshire | 65 | 65 | 6 | 6 | 79 | 79 | 6 | 6 | 144 | 144 | 11 | 12 |
| Vermont | 389 | 378 | 37 | 32 | 63 | 61 | 3 | 3 | 452 | 439 | 40 | 35 |
| Massachusetts | 135 | 135 | 11 | 11 | 356 | 360 | 36 | 19 | 491 | 495 | 47 | 31 |
| Rhode Island | 13 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 60 | 59 | 7 | 3 | 72 | 72 | 9 | 4 |
| Connecticut | 240 | 274 | 23 | 24 | 249 | 242 | 16 | 33 | 489 | 517 | 40 | 57 |
| New York | 1,914 | 1,886 | 187 | 162 | 1,032 | 1,032 | 107 | 61 | 2,946 | 2,918 | 294 | 224 |
| New Jersey | 192 | 192 | 16 | 16 | 465 | 465 | 28 | 16 | 657 | 657 | 44 | 32 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,554 | 2,576 | 241 | 208 | 1,064 | 1,079 | 99 | 111 | 3,618 | 3,655 | 340 | 319 |
| NORTH CENTRAL | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 1,580 | 1,632 | 134 | 132 | 2,587 | 2,548 | 248 | 199 | 4,167 | 4,180 | 382 | 331 |
| Indiana | 1,821 | 1,918 | 158 | 156 | 2,684 | 3,185 | 328 | 319 | 4,505 | 5,103 | 486 | 475 |
| Illinois | 2,202 | 2,259 | 193 | 186 | 5,431 | 5,814 | 483 | 846 | 7,634 | 8,073 | 676 | 1,032 |
| Michigan | 1,325 | 1,353 | 124 | 116 | 1,962 | 2,396 | 303 | 194 | 3,286 | 3,749 | 427 | 310 |
| Wisconsin | 4,313 | 4,300 | 462 | 336 | 1,186 | 1,113 | 127 | 116 | 5,499 | 5,414 | 589 | 452 |
| Minnesota | 3,622 | 3,721 | 308 | 295 | 3,460 | 2,816 | 355 | 202 | 7,082 | 6,537 | 663 | 497 |
| Iowa | 5,814 | 5,898 | 526 | 454 | 4,716 | 4,213 | 395 | 420 | 10,330 | 10,111 | 921 | 873 |
| Missouri | 2,188 | 2,303 | 178 | 159 | 1,935 | 1,797 | 180 | 229 | 4,123 | 4,100 | 359 | 388 |
| North Dakota | 755 | 771 | 69 | 89 | 2,339 | 2,264 | 263 | 279 | 3,094 | 3,035 | 331 | 368 |
| South Dakota | 1,966 | 2,057 | 140 | 186 | 1,263 | 1,181 | 138 | 103 | 3,229 | 3,238 | 278 | 289 |
| Nebraska | 5,874 | 5,852 | 353 | 395 | 3,109 | 3,096 | 480 | 411 | 8,783 | 8,949 | 833 | 806 |
| Kansas | 4,658 | 4,675 | 530 | 414 | 2,442 | 2,621 | 341 | 286 | 7,000 | 7,295 | 970 | 701 |
| SOUTHERN | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 451 | 501 | 38 | 42 | 184 | 170 | 9 | 7 | 636 | 671 | 47 | 48 |
| Maryland | 804 | 855 | 88 | 67 | 587 | 548 | 35 | 28 | 1,391 | 1,402 | 124 | 95 |
| Virginia | 1,353 | 1,417 | 110 | 88 | 781 | 687 | 56 | 34 | 2,134 | 2,105 | 166 | 123 |
| West Virginia | 267 | 258 | 19 | 18 | 75 | 75 | 8 | 6 | 343 | 334 | 27 | 25 |
| North Carolina | 2,795 | 3,132 | 245 | 230 | 2,386 | 2,225 | 140 | 87 | 5,181 | 5,357 | 385 | 318 |
| South Carolina | 545 | 550 | 48 | 44 | 632 | 594 | 43 | 33 | 1,177 | 1,144 | 91 | 77 |
| Georgia | 2,309 | 2,495 | 199 | 202 | 1,764 | 1,603 | 133 | 100 | 4,073 | 4,098 | 332 | 302 |
| Florida | 1,160 | 1,171 | 96 | 99 | 4,985 | 4,748 | 418 | 496 | 6,145 | 5,919 | 513 | 595 |
| Kentucky | 1,641 | 1,686 | 91 | 117 | 1,580 | 1,675 | 441 | 285 | 3,221 | 3,361 | 533 | 403 |
| Tennessee | 1,061 | 1,076 | 86 | 70 | 1,042 | 1,002 | 191 | 138 | 2,103 | 2,078 | 277 | 208 |
| Alabama | 2,063 | 2,152 | 152 | 163 | 768 | 738 | 81 | 51 | 2,830 | 2,890 | 233 | 214 |
| Mississippi | 1,355 | 1,507 | 121 | 123 | 1,247 | 1,041 | 200 | 117 | 2,602 | 2,548 | 321 | 240 |
| Arkansas | 2,702 | 2,855 | 221 | 219 | 1,901 | 1,516 | 241 | 180 | 4,602 | 4,370 | 462 | 399 |
| Louisiana | 587 | 614 | 47 | 42 | 1,259 | 1,095 | 262 | 142 | 1,846 | 1,709 | 309 | 184 |
| Oklahoma | 2,498 | 2,683 | 123 | 184 | 1,137 | 1,096 | 101 | 93 | 3,635 | 3,780 | 224 | 277 |
| Texas | 7,523 | 8,221 | 466 | 588 | 4,097 | 4,202 | 614 | 601 | 11,620 | 12,423 | 1,080 | 1,188 |
| WESTERN | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 921 | 986 | 90 | 80 | 821 | 818 | 108 | 124 | 1,742 | 1,804 | 198 | 204 |
| Idaho | 1,173 | 1,231 | 95 | 98 | 1,643 | 1,714 | 198 | 118 | 2,816 | 2,945 | 293 | 216 |
| Wyoming | 606 | 634 | 43 | 34 | 187 | 158 | 29 | 10 | 773 | 792 | 72 | 44 |
| Colorado | 2,955 | 3,051 | 198 | 234 | 1,083 | 1,184 | 170 | 138 | 4,038 | 4,235 | 368 | 372 |
| New Mexico | 1,040 | 1,104 | 67 | 83 | 490 | 486 | 48 | 26 | 1,530 | 1,590 | 115 | 108 |
| Arizona | 892 | 1,003 | 72 | 64 | 943 | 1,072 | 153 | 137 | 1,835 | 2,074 | 225 | 201 |
| Utah | 556 | 555 | 53 | 43 | 182 | 188 | 19 | 18 | 738 | 743 | 72 | 61 |
| Nevada | 202 | 202 | 14 | 18 | 71 | 94 | 10 | 7 | 273 | 295 | 23 | 25 |
| Washington | 1,532 | 1,520 | 128 | 125 | 2,922 | 2,899 | 246 | 242 | 4,454 | 4,419 | 374 | 367 |
| Oregon | 795 | 801 | 66 | 65 | 1,695 | 1,718 | 153 | 114 | 2,490 | 2,519 | 219 | 180 |
| California | 5,055 | 5,355 | 523 | 450 | 13,179 | 12,755 | 1,347 | 669 | 18,234 | 18,110 | 1,870 | 1,119 |
| Alaska | 8 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 25 | 25 | 3 | 2 |
| Hawaii | 88 | 89 | 7 | 7 | 476 | 405 | 34 | 32 | 564 | 494 | 41 | 40 |
| UNITED STATES | 88,358 | 90,283 | 7,232 | 7,001 | 84,810 | 83,160 | 9,450 | 7,917 | 171,188 | 173,433 | 16,681 | 14,919 |

1/ Sales of farm products include receipts from commodities placed under nonrecourse CCC loans, plus additional gains realized on redemptions during the period. 2/ Estimates as of end of current month. Totals may not add because of rounding.

Information contact: Roger Strickland (202) 219-0806. To receive current monthly cash receipts via postal mail or e-mail contact Bob Dubman at (202) 219-0804.

Table 33.—Cash Receipts From Farming

| | Annual | | | | | | 1993 | | | | | 1994 |
|------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | Jan | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan |
| | \$ million | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm marketings & CCC loans* | 151,154 | 161,163 | 169,873 | 168,721 | 171,168 | 173,433 | 15,259 | 14,702 | 19,393 | 17,688 | 18,681 | 14,919 |
| Livestock & products | 79,434 | 84,122 | 89,843 | 88,780 | 88,358 | 90,283 | 8,869 | 7,653 | 8,587 | 7,671 | 7,232 | 7,001 |
| Meat animals | 46,492 | 46,857 | 51,011 | 51,089 | 48,427 | 51,353 | 3,855 | 4,541 | 5,239 | 4,237 | 3,706 | 3,855 |
| Dairy products | 17,641 | 19,396 | 20,149 | 18,037 | 19,848 | 19,619 | 1,580 | 1,499 | 1,578 | 1,599 | 1,934 | 1,886 |
| Poultry & eggs | 12,888 | 15,372 | 15,243 | 15,122 | 15,441 | 16,661 | 1,225 | 1,382 | 1,580 | 1,519 | 1,408 | 1,251 |
| Other | 2,433 | 2,498 | 2,540 | 2,531 | 2,642 | 2,650 | 209 | 231 | 190 | 310 | 183 | 210 |
| Crops | 71,720 | 77,040 | 80,130 | 81,942 | 84,810 | 83,150 | 8,390 | 7,048 | 10,806 | 10,017 | 9,450 | 7,917 |
| Food grains | 7,469 | 8,247 | 7,517 | 7,410 | 8,890 | 7,985 | 853 | 535 | 886 | 809 | 732 | 887 |
| Feed crops | 14,263 | 17,054 | 18,871 | 19,491 | 20,073 | 19,526 | 2,725 | 1,300 | 1,737 | 2,407 | 2,495 | 2,332 |
| Cotton (lint & seed) | 4,546 | 5,033 | 5,489 | 5,236 | 5,207 | 5,181 | 809 | 239 | 754 | 1,154 | 1,552 | 874 |
| Tobacco | 2,083 | 2,415 | 2,741 | 2,886 | 2,961 | 2,958 | 471 | 471 | 432 | 343 | 571 | 345 |
| Oil-bearing crops | 13,500 | 11,866 | 12,258 | 12,700 | 12,996 | 13,055 | 1,438 | 1,170 | 3,498 | 1,419 | 1,026 | 1,419 |
| Vegetables & melons | 9,818 | 11,596 | 11,449 | 11,552 | 11,436 | 11,631 | 775 | 1,196 | 1,157 | 640 | 574 | 714 |
| Fruits & tree nuts | 9,027 | 9,173 | 9,440 | 9,888 | 10,183 | 9,917 | 508 | 1,040 | 1,185 | 1,415 | 1,069 | 519 |
| Other | 10,993 | 11,657 | 12,568 | 12,778 | 13,065 | 12,899 | 611 | 1,096 | 1,147 | 1,837 | 1,430 | 833 |
| Government payments | 14,480 | 10,887 | 9,298 | 8,214 | 9,169 | 13,174 | 227 | 225 | 828 | 1667 | 1731 | 620 |
| Total | 165,582 | 171,914 | 179,218 | 175,506 | 179,338 | 186,607 | 15,486 | 14,927 | 20,221 | 19,355 | 18,412 | 15,539 |

* Sales of farm products include receipts from commodities placed under nonrecourse CCC loans, plus additional gains realized on redemptions during the period. — = not available.

Information contact: Roger Strickland (202) 219-0808. To receive current monthly cash receipts via mail contact Bob Dubman at (202) 219-0804.

Table 34.—Farm Production Expenses

| | Calendar year | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|
| | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 P | 1993 F | 1994 F |
| | \$ million | | | | | | | | | |
| Feed purchased | 16,949 | 17,472 | 17,463 | 20,246 | 20,744 | 20,387 | 19,330 | 19,832 | 20,000 | 19,000 to 23,000 |
| Livestock & poultry purchased | 9,184 | 9,758 | 11,842 | 12,764 | 13,138 | 14,833 | 14,272 | 13,780 | 15,000 | 12,000 to 18,000 |
| Seed purchased | 3,128 | 3,188 | 3,259 | 4,062 | 4,400 | 4,521 | 5,119 | 4,918 | 5,000 | 4,000 to 6,000 |
| Farm-origin inputs | 29,281 | 30,418 | 32,564 | 37,071 | 38,281 | 39,742 | 38,722 | 38,531 | 40,000 | 39,000 to 43,000 |
| Fertilizer & lime | 7,512 | 6,820 | 6,453 | 7,681 | 8,177 | 8,210 | 8,671 | 8,340 | 8,000 | 7,000 to 11,000 |
| Fuels & oils | 6,436 | 5,310 | 4,957 | 4,800 | 4,772 | 5,790 | 5,599 | 5,311 | 5,000 | 4,000 to 7,000 |
| Electricity | 1,878 | 1,795 | 2,156 | 2,360 | 2,648 | 2,607 | 2,634 | 2,611 | 3,000 | 2,000 to 4,000 |
| Pesticides | 4,334 | 4,324 | 4,512 | 4,148 | 5,013 | 5,364 | 6,324 | 6,475 | 7,000 | 6,000 to 8,000 |
| Manufactured inputs | 20,159 | 18,249 | 18,078 | 18,987 | 20,610 | 21,971 | 23,229 | 22,736 | 23,000 | 22,000 to 26,000 |
| Short-term interest | 8,735 | 7,367 | 6,767 | 6,674 | 6,660 | 6,528 | 6,124 | 5,793 | 5,000 | 4,000 to 7,000 |
| Real estate interest 1/ | 9,878 | 9,131 | 8,205 | 7,581 | 7,190 | 6,740 | 5,963 | 5,592 | 5,000 | 5,000 to 7,000 |
| Total interest charges | 18,613 | 16,498 | 14,972 | 14,255 | 13,850 | 13,268 | 12,088 | 11,385 | 11,000 | 10,000 to 14,000 |
| Repair & maintenance 1/ | 6,370 | 6,426 | 6,759 | 7,717 | 8,407 | 8,553 | 8,630 | 8,469 | 9,000 | 8,000 to 10,000 |
| Contract & hired labor | 10,008 | 9,484 | 9,975 | 10,954 | 11,928 | 13,950 | 13,928 | 14,060 | 14,000 | 12,000 to 16,000 |
| Machine hire & custom work | 2,354 | 2,099 | 2,105 | 2,510 | 2,937 | 2,959 | 3,085 | 3,317 | 3,000 | 3,000 to 5,000 |
| Marketing, storage, & transportation | 4,127 | 3,652 | 4,078 | 3,516 | 4,206 | 4,211 | 4,719 | 4,542 | 4,000 | 4,000 to 6,000 |
| Misc. operating expenses 1/ 2/ | 10,010 | 9,759 | 11,171 | 12,001 | 12,003 | 12,727 | 13,539 | 12,844 | 13,000 | 11,000 to 15,000 |
| Other operating expenses | 32,868 | 31,420 | 34,088 | 36,697 | 39,481 | 42,400 | 43,899 | 43,232 | 44,000 | 42,000 to 47,000 |
| Capital consumption 1/ | 19,299 | 17,788 | 17,091 | 17,378 | 17,863 | 17,662 | 17,645 | 17,769 | 18,000 | 17,000 to 21,000 |
| Taxes 1/ | 4,542 | 4,612 | 4,853 | 4,955 | 5,214 | 5,690 | 5,613 | 5,838 | 6,000 | 5,000 to 7,000 |
| Net rent to nonoperator landlords | 7,690 | 6,099 | 7,124 | 7,684 | 8,731 | 9,164 | 9,112 | 9,603 | 9,000 | 9,000 to 11,000 |
| Other overhead expenses | 31,531 | 28,499 | 29,069 | 30,016 | 31,807 | 32,517 | 32,370 | 33,210 | 33,000 | 33,000 to 36,000 |
| Total production expenses | 132,433 | 125,084 | 128,772 | 137,026 | 144,029 | 149,897 | 150,307 | 149,094 | 151,000 | 150,000 to 159,000 |

1/ Includes operator dwellings. 2/ Beginning in 1982, miscellaneous operating expenses include other livestock purchases, dairy assessments & feeding fees paid by nonoperators. Totals may not add because of rounding. P = preliminary. F = forecast.

Information contacts: Chris McGath (202) 219-0804, Robert McElroy (202) 219-0800.

Table 35.—CCC Net Outlays by Commodity & Function

| COMMODITY/PROGRAM | Fiscal year | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | scal year | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 E | 1995 E |
| | \$ million | | | | | | | | | |
| COMMODITY/PROGRAM | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feed grains | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn | 10,524 | 12,348 | 8,227 | 2,863 | 2,450 | 2,387 | 2,105 | 5,143 | 568 | 1,322 |
| Grain sorghum | 1,185 | 1,203 | 784 | 487 | 361 | 243 | 190 | 410 | 120 | 154 |
| Barley | 471 | 394 | 57 | 45 | -93 | 71 | 174 | 188 | 191 | 132 |
| Oats | 28 | 17 | -2 | 1 | -5 | 12 | 32 | 18 | 7 | 4 |
| Corn & oat products | 5 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 0 |
| Total feed grains | 12,211 | 13,967 | 9,053 | 3,384 | 2,721 | 2,722 | 2,510 | 5,765 | 897 | 1,812 |
| Wheat | 3,440 | 2,836 | 878 | 53 | 808 | 2,958 | 1,719 | 2,185 | 1,806 | 1,924 |
| Rice | 947 | 906 | 128 | 631 | 667 | 867 | 715 | 887 | 820 | 314 |
| Upland cotton | 2,142 | 1,786 | 666 | 1,461 | -79 | 382 | 1,443 | 2,239 | 1,670 | 1,160 |
| Tobacco | 253 | -346 | -453 | -367 | -307 | -143 | 29 | 236 | 403 | -183 |
| Dairy | 2,337 | 1,166 | 1,295 | 679 | 505 | 839 | 232 | 253 | 256 | 264 |
| Soybeans | 1,597 | -476 | -1,676 | -86 | 5 | 40 | -29 | 109 | -147 | -57 |
| Peanuts | 32 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 48 | 41 | -13 | 97 | 32 |
| Sugar | 214 | -65 | -246 | -25 | 15 | -20 | -19 | -35 | -24 | -33 |
| Honey | 89 | 73 | 100 | 42 | 47 | 19 | 17 | 22 | 8 | -4 |
| Wool | 123 | 152 | 1/ 6 | 93 | 104 | 172 | 191 | 179 | 198 | 137 |
| Operating expense 3/ | 457 | 535 | 614 | 620 | 618 | 625 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Interest expenditure | 1,411 | 1,219 | 425 | 98 | 632 | 745 | 532 | 129 | 134 | 111 |
| Export programs 4/ | 102 | 276 | 200 | -102 | -34 | 733 | 1,459 | 2,193 | 1,985 | 1,520 |
| 1989/95 Disaster/Tree/ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,919 | 2/ 161 | 121 | 1,054 | 944 | 2,702 | 1,000 |
| livestock assistance | 486 | 371 | 1,665 | 110 | 609 | 2 | -162 | 949 | 1,306 | 1,192 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 25,841 | 22,408 | 12,461 | 10,523 | 6,471 | 10,110 | 9,738 | 16,047 | 12,118 | 8,997 |
| FUNCTION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Price-support loans (net) | 13,628 | 12,199 | 4,579 | -926 | -399 | 418 | 584 | 2,065 | 443 | -71 |
| Direct payments 5/ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deficiency | 6,166 | 4,833 | 3,971 | 5,798 | 4,178 | 6,224 | 5,491 | 8,607 | 4,347 | 4,733 |
| Overseas | 64 | 382 | 8 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dairy termination | 489 | 587 | 260 | 168 | 189 | 96 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Loan Deficiency | 27 | 60 | 0 | 42 | 3 | 21 | 214 | 387 | 423 | 9 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 140 | 149 | 153 | 123 |
| Disaster | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total direct payments | 6,746 | 5,862 | 4,245 | 6,011 | 4,370 | 6,341 | 5,847 | 9,143 | 4,923 | 4,865 |
| 1988-95 crop disaster | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,386 | 2/ 5 | 8 | 960 | 872 | 2,846 | 1,000 |
| Emergency livestock/tree/ | 0 | 0 | 31 | 533 | 156 | 115 | 94 | 72 | 56 | 0 |
| forage assistance | 1,870 | -479 | -1,131 | 116 | -48 | 846 | 321 | 525 | 484 | 203 |
| Purchases (net) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Producer storage | 485 | 832 | 658 | 174 | 185 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 35 | 23 |
| payments | | | | | | | | | | |
| Processing, storage, | 1,013 | 1,659 | 1,113 | 659 | 317 | 394 | 185 | 136 | 120 | 115 |
| & transportation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Operating expense 3/ | 457 | 535 | 614 | 620 | 618 | 625 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Interest expenditure | 1,411 | 1,219 | 425 | 98 | 632 | 745 | 532 | 129 | 134 | 111 |
| Export programs 4/ | 102 | 276 | 200 | -102 | -34 | 733 | 1,459 | 2,193 | 1,985 | 1,520 |
| Other | 329 | 305 | 1,727 | -46 | 669 | 86 | -264 | 897 | 1,285 | 1,223 |
| Total | 25,841 | 22,408 | 12,461 | 10,523 | 6,471 | 10,110 | 9,738 | 16,047 | 12,118 | 8,997 |

1/ Fiscal 1988 wool & mohair program outlays were \$130,635,000 but include a one-time advance appropriation of \$126,108,000, which was recorded as a wool program receipt by Treasury. 2/ Approximately \$1.5 billion in benefits to farmers under the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 were paid in generic certificates in FY 90 & were not recorded directly as disaster assistance outlays. 3/ Does not include CCC Transfers to General Sales Manager. 4/ Includes Export Guarantee Program, Direct Export Credit Program, CCC Transfers to the General Sales Manager, Market Promotion Program, starting in fiscal 1991 & starting in fiscal 1992 the Export Guarantee Program - Credit Reform, Export Enhancement Program, Dairy Export Incentive Program, and Technical Assistance to Emerging Democracies. 5/ Includes cash payments only. Excludes generic certificates in FY 86-93. E = Estimated in the FY 1995 President's Budget which was released February 7, 1994 based on November/December, 1993 supply & demand estimates. Minus (-) indicates a net receipt (excess of repayments or other receipts over gross outlays of funds).

Information contact: Richard Pazdalski (202) 720-5148.

Food Expenditures

Table 36.—Food Expenditures

| | Annual | | | 1994 | | | 1994 year-to-date | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | 1991 R | 1992 R | 1993 R | Jan R | Feb R | Mar P | Feb R | Mar P |
| \$ billion | | | | | | | | |
| Sales 1/ Off-premise use 2/ Meals & snacks 3/ | 317.2 229.7 | 318.4 237.5 | 328.0 250.5 | 26.2 18.6 | 25.0 19.0 | 27.8 21.2 | 51.3 37.8 | 79.1 58.8 |
| 1993 \$ billion | | | | | | | | |
| Sales 1/ Off-premise use 2/ Meals & snacks 3/ | 328.3 238.3 | 325.5 341.7 | 328.0 250.5 | 25.5 18.4 | 24.5 18.8 | 27.2 21.0 | 50.0 37.3 | 77.2 58.2 |
| Percent change from year earlier (\$ bil.) | | | | | | | | |
| Sales 1/ Off-premise use 2/ Meals & snacks 3/ | 4.3 3.1 | 0.4 3.4 | 3.0 5.5 | 2.4 -0.1 | 2.5 5.7 | 4.9 5.8 | 2.5 2.7 | 3.3 3.8 |
| Percent change from year earlier (1993 \$ bil.) | | | | | | | | |
| Sales 1/ Off-premise use 2/ Meals & snacks 3/ | 1.4 -0.3 | -0.8 1.4 | 0.8 3.6 | -1.3 -2.0 | -0.5 3.9 | 2.0 3.9 | -0.8 0.9 | 0.1 1.9 |

1/ Food only (excludes alcoholic beverages). Not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Excludes donations & home production. 3/ Excludes donations, child nutrition subsidies, & meals furnished to employees, patients, & inmates. R = revised. P = preliminary.

NOTE: This table differs from Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE), table 2, for several reasons: (1) this series includes only food excluding alcoholic beverages & pet food which are included in PCE; (2) this series is not seasonally adjusted, whereas PCE is seasonally adjusted at annual rates; (3) this series reports sales only, but PCE includes food produced & consumed on farms & food furnished to employees; (4) this series includes all sales of meals & snacks. PCE includes only purchases using personal funds, excluding business travel & entertainment. For a more complete discussion of the differences, see "Developing an Integrated Information System for the Food Sector," Agr. Econ. Rpt. No. 575, Aug 1987.

Information contact: Aiden Manchester (202) 219-0880.

Transportation

Table 37.—Rail Rates; Grain & Fruit-Vegetable Shipments

| | Annual | | | 1993 | | | | | 1994 | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | Feb | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb |
| Rail freight rate index 1/ (Dec. 1984=100) | | | | | | | | | | |
| All products | 109.3 | 109.9 | 110.9 | 110.5 | 111.2 | 111.3 | 111.1 P | 111.1 P | 111.2 P | 111.5 P |
| Farm products | 111.4 | 111.1 | 113.7 | 113.4 | 113.3 | 114.6 | 115.0 P | 114.7 P | 115.1 P | 114.5 P |
| Grain | 111.2 | 111.4 | 114.7 | 114.4 | 114.2 | 115.8 | 116.3 P | 115.8 P | 116.4 P | 115.6 P |
| Food products | 108.1 | 108.7 | 108.8 | 108.7 | 108.7 | 109.8 | 108.5 P | 109.5 P | 108.5 P | 110.2 P |
| Grain shipments | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rail carloadings (1,000 cars) 2/ | 26.6 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 30.4 | 26.9 P | 28.8 P | 27.4 P | 26.2 P | 26.0 P | 25.1 P |
| Barge shipments (mil. ton) 3/ | 3.3 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Fresh fruit & vegetable shipments 4/ 5/ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Piggy back (mil. cwt) | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Rail (mil. cwt) | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Truck (mil. cwt) | 41.9 | 44.0 | 44.8 | 39.2 | 37.9 | 42.6 | 41.8 | 42.7 | 42.0 | 37.3 |
| Cost of operating trucks hauling produce 4/ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fleet operation (cts./mile) | 126.5 | 124.1 | 127.2 | 127.0 | 125.8 | 129.2 | 128.8 | 127.4 | 127.0 | 128.3 |

1/ Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2/ Weekly average; from Association of American Railroads. 3/ Shipments on Illinois & Mississippi waterways. U.S. Corps of Engineers. 4/ Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA. 5/ Preliminary data for 1994. P = preliminary. — = not available.

Information contact: T.Q. Hutchinson (202) 219-0840.

Indicators of Farm Productivity

Table 38.—Indexes of Farm Production, Input Use & Productivity

| | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 1/ | 1992 2/ |
|-------------------------------------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|---------|
| | 1982=100 | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm output | 84 | 101 | 105 | 102 | 104 | 97 | 108 | 112 | 112 | — |
| All livestock products | 102 | 100 | 103 | 103 | 106 | 108 | 110 | 112 | 114 | — |
| Meat animals | 102 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 105 | — |
| Dairy products | 103 | 99 | 105 | 106 | 105 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 109 | — |
| Poultry & eggs | 100 | 103 | 108 | 112 | 122 | 125 | 130 | 138 | 144 | — |
| All crops | 71 | 100 | 106 | 99 | 101 | 88 | 105 | 112 | 109 | — |
| Feed crops | 31 | 108 | 125 | 119 | 101 | 63 | 116 | 113 | 113 | — |
| Food grains | 84 | 93 | 87 | 77 | 77 | 70 | 77 | 89 | 76 | — |
| Oil crops | 75 | 87 | 96 | 88 | 88 | 71 | 87 | 87 | 82 | — |
| Cotton and cotton seed | 68 | 111 | 113 | 83 | 127 | 133 | 103 | 138 | 140 | — |
| Tobacco | 75 | 89 | 77 | 58 | 61 | 69 | 71 | 83 | 85 | — |
| Vegetables and melons | 97 | 103 | 109 | 110 | 117 | 111 | 114 | 123 | 122 | — |
| Fruits and nuts | 100 | 100 | 99 | 95 | 109 | 117 | 111 | 113 | 105 | — |
| Other crops | 101 | 110 | 111 | 120 | 132 | 137 | 141 | 141 | 148 | — |
| Farm input | 96 | 98 | 95 | 92 | 89 | 87 | 87 | 89 | 89 | — |
| Farm labor | 95 | 97 | 89 | 87 | 84 | 86 | 82 | 87 | 88 | — |
| Farm real estate | 92 | 97 | 97 | 94 | 91 | 90 | 91 | 90 | 89 | — |
| Durable equipment | 95 | 91 | 86 | 80 | 74 | 70 | 67 | 65 | 63 | — |
| Energy | 97 | 100 | 90 | 84 | 83 | 93 | 91 | 90 | 89 | — |
| Agricultural chemicals | 93 | 106 | 101 | 111 | 100 | 90 | 93 | 90 | 94 | — |
| Feed, seed, and livestock purchases | 99 | 101 | 106 | 105 | 101 | 98 | 99 | 105 | 104 | — |
| Other purchased inputs | 107 | 108 | 99 | 89 | 92 | 90 | 96 | 97 | 100 | — |
| Farm output per unit of input | 88 | 103 | 111 | 111 | 117 | 112 | 124 | 127 | 126 | — |
| Output per unit of labor | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm 3/ | 88 | 104 | 118 | 117 | 123 | 114 | 131 | 129 | 127 | — |
| Nonfarm 4/ | 102 | 105 | 106 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 109 | 109 | 110 | 114 |

1/ New data and methods were used to calculate the 1991 indexes and to revise them back to 1948. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Economic Research Service.
4/ Bureau of Labor Statistics. — = not available.

Information contact: Rachel Evans (202) 219-0433

Food Supply & Use

Table 39.—Per Capita Consumption of Major Food Commodities^{1/}

| Commodity | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 P |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | |
| Red meats 2/3/4/ | 124.9 | 122.2 | 117.4 | 119.5 | 115.9 | 112.3 | 111.9 | 114.1 | 112.2 |
| Beef | 74.6 | 74.4 | 69.6 | 68.8 | 65.4 | 64.0 | 63.1 | 62.8 | 61.7 |
| Veal | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Lamb & mutton | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Pork | 47.7 | 45.2 | 45.6 | 48.8 | 48.4 | 46.4 | 46.9 | 49.5 | 48.7 |
| Poultry 2/3/4/ | 45.2 | 47.1 | 50.7 | 51.7 | 53.6 | 56.0 | 58.0 | 60.0 | 61.2 |
| Chicken | 36.1 | 37.0 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 40.5 | 42.2 | 43.9 | 45.9 | 47.2 |
| Turkey | 9.1 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14.0 |
| Fish & shellfish 3/ | 15.0 | 15.4 | 16.1 | 15.1 | 15.6 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 14.7 | — |
| Eggs 4/ | 32.9 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 31.6 | 30.4 | 30.1 | 30.0 | 30.2 | — |
| Dairy products | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheese (excluding cottage) 2/5/ | 22.5 | 23.1 | 24.1 | 23.7 | 23.8 | 24.6 | 25.0 | 26.0 | — |
| American | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.3 | — |
| Italian | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 10.0 | — |
| Other cheese 6/ | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | — |
| Cottage cheese | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | — |
| Beverage milks 2/ | 229.7 | 228.6 | 226.5 | 222.4 | 224.3 | 221.7 | 221.2 | 218.5 | — |
| Fluid whole milk 7/ | 123.4 | 116.5 | 111.9 | 105.7 | 97.6 | 90.4 | 87.4 | 84.1 | — |
| Fluid lowfat milk 8/ | 93.7 | 98.6 | 100.6 | 100.5 | 106.5 | 108.4 | 109.9 | 109.4 | — |
| Fluid skim milk | 12.6 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 16.1 | 20.2 | 22.9 | 23.9 | 25.0 | — |
| Fluid cream products 9/ | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.5 | — |
| Yogurt (excluding frozen) | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | — |
| Ice cream | 18.1 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 17.3 | 16.1 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 16.4 | — |
| Ice milk | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.1 | — |
| Frozen yogurt | — | — | — | — | 2.0 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.1 | — |
| All dairy products, milk equivalent, milkfat basis 10/ | 593.8 | 591.5 | 601.3 | 582.9 | 565.2 | 569.7 | 565.2 | 564.6 | — |
| Fats & oils — Total fat content | 64.3 | 64.4 | 62.9 | 63.0 | 60.4 | 62.2 | 63.8 | 65.6 | — |
| Butter & margarine (product weight) | 15.7 | 16.0 | 15.2 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 14.8 | 15.2 | — |
| Shortening | 22.9 | 22.1 | 21.4 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 22.2 | 22.4 | 22.4 | — |
| Lard & edible tallow (direct use) | 3.7 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 4.1 | — |
| Salad & cooking oils | 23.5 | 24.2 | 25.4 | 25.8 | 24.0 | 24.2 | 25.2 | 25.6 | — |
| Fresh fruits 11/ | 110.6 | 117.4 | 121.6 | 120.7 | 123.1 | 116.8 | 113.2 | 122.7 | — |
| Canned fruit 12/ | 12.7 | 12.9 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 14.4 | — |
| Dried fruit | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.2 | — |
| Frozen fruit | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.7 | — |
| Selected fruit juices 13/ | 66.9 | 65.0 | 70.0 | 64.7 | 67.0 | 59.6 | 63.8 | 59.6 | — |
| Vegetables 11/ | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh | 103.0 | 100.5 | 107.0 | 111.5 | 115.6 | 113.3 | 110.4 | 109.3 | — |
| Canning | 95.1 | 95.6 | 95.1 | 91.2 | 98.7 | 101.7 | 103.4 | 106.3 | — |
| Freezing | 19.6 | 18.5 | 19.3 | 21.1 | 20.7 | 20.5 | 21.6 | 20.8 | — |
| Potatoes, all 11/ | 122.4 | 126.0 | 125.9 | 122.5 | 127.1 | 127.8 | 130.6 | 133.5 | — |
| Sweet potatoes 11/ | 5.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.3 | — |
| Peanuts (shelled) | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.2 | — |
| Tree nuts (shelled) | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | — |
| Flour & cereal products 14/ | 156.1 | 162.1 | 170.8 | 173.7 | 175.4 | 183.5 | 185.4 | 187.0 | — |
| Wheat flour | 124.7 | 125.7 | 130.0 | 130.0 | 129.6 | 135.8 | 136.5 | 138.3 | — |
| Rice (milled basis) | 9.0 | 11.6 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 15.2 | 16.2 | 16.8 | 16.8 | — |
| Caloric sweeteners 15/ | 131.3 | 129.6 | 133.7 | 135.1 | 137.3 | 140.7 | 141.7 | 143.3 | — |
| Coffee (green bean equiv.) | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.6 | — |
| Cocoa (chocolate liquor equiv.) | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.6 | — |

1/ In pounds, retail weight unless otherwise stated. Consumption normally represents total supply minus exports, nonfood use, & ending stocks. Calendar-year data except fresh citrus fruits, peanuts, tree nuts, & rice, which are on crop-year basis. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding. 3/ Boneless, trimmed weight. Chicken series revised to exclude amount of ready-to-cook chicken going to pet food as well as some water leakage that occurs when chicken is cut up before packaging. 4/ Excludes shipments to the U.S. territories. 5/ Whole & part-skim milk cheese. 6/ Natural equivalent of cheese & cheese products. 6/ Includes Swiss, Brick, Munster, cream, Neufchatel, Blue, Gorgonzola, Edam, & Gouda. 7/ Plain & flavored. 8/ Plain & flavored & buttermilk. 9/ Heavy cream, light cream, half & half, & sour cream & dip. 10/ Includes condensed & evaporated milk & dry milk products. 11/ Farm weight. 12/ Excludes pineapples & berries. 13/ Single strength equivalent. 14/ Includes rye, corn, oat, & barley products. Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages, corn sweeteners, & fuel. 15/ Dry weight equivalent. — = not available. P = preliminary

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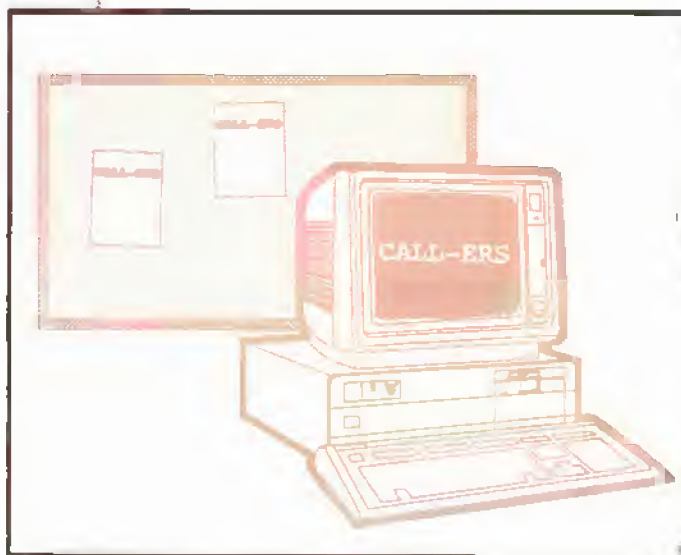
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